HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126 - complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Bombay Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 136 BOMBAY FRIDAY JUNE 10 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
11 June	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,555
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,424
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1st Oct.	RAZMAK ..		10,102
8th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15th ,,	NALDERA x ..		16,088
22nd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDAx ..		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK@..		10,102
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,916
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23 September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application but a supplement is payable for Single Berth Cabins during June. The fares will be as follows :—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
30th June	DUMANA ..	8,427
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,746
28th ,,	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug.	DUMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMNA ..	8,437
16th Dec.	MANEVA ..	8,303

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
10th June	MACEDONIA ..	China & Japan
21st ,,	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE INA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	3 June	15 June
Muroran Maru ..	537	19 ,,	2 July
*Sado Maru ..	5893	29 ,,	13 ,,

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
		June,
x Indo Maru ..	3rd June	7th ,,
Celebes Maru ..	11th ,,	20th ,,
Borneo Maru ..	24th ,,	6th July

x Proceeds to Calcutta.

For Particulars apply to :—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone No 22150, Telegrams : "SHOSEN."
P. Box No. 358.
Ta uilding, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
10th June	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
15th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
22nd ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailing when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12 8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department :—

Address .....
Register No. .....
Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The provision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced Europeon Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GANANA SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to —

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SANJIVANI" PILLS.

prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price : Rs. 12-0 Net

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to :—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.)

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . . BOMBAY

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 10 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted :—

AHMEDABAD, AJMER, ALLAHABAD, BANGALORE, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, DACCA, DELHI, KARACHI, KUALA LUMPUR, LAHORE, LUCKNOW, MADRAS, MANDALAY, MANGALORE, NAGPUR, POONA, RANGOON, RAWALPINDI, TRIVANDRUM

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE :— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years :—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 .. Rs. 16,46,090.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net.
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net
Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO :—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Sanskrit second language and having experience in teaching for five years at least. For pay and other information write to M. C. GANDHI, Vejalpoor, Broach.

A R287

WANTED—Smart Energetic and efficient CANVASSER for every part of India to sell articles of Ludhiana Manufacture i.e., Hosiery Cloth, Silk and Banians, etc., etc. On monthly Salary of Rs. 100/- with Rs. 50/- as travelling expences or on commission. Really excellent chance for good workers. Stating previous experience apply for terms to THE DWARKA SWADESHI STORE, P. B. No. 5, LUDHIANA.

A R283

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

MEDICAL.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.

P 28194B

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Wadowa Street, Fort, Bombay.

PERSONAL

WANTED—Public to know that we have dispensed with the services of our Agent Pt. Leku Ram from 19-5-1927 for cheating public. Any one dealing with him will do so on his own responsibility. Necessary actions are being taken against him under Sec. 418 I.P.C. The Police is requested to prosecute him, if found and send him to Akola. Warrants for his arrest have been issued. BASANTA MAL BHARAMAL, Ludhiana (Punjab.)

P R288

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

PRACTICAL SEX BOOKS—By Prof. H. S. GAMBERS.—(1) Control over Birth (Illustrated.) Re. 0-12-0; (2) The Hidden Side of Sexual Science. Re. 0-12-0; (3). How to Build up Virility (by certain baths, breathing and muscular exercises etc.,) Rs. 0-8-0. (4). Self Pollution and how to over come it (by Pranayama and other Yoga Methods) Rs. 0-8-0; (5). Sterility its Causes and Treatment. Rs. 0-10-0; (6). PAINLESS Child Birth. Rs. 0-6-0; (7). Protection Against Venereal Disease. A practical treatise. Rs. 0-4-0; (8). Four Easy Yoga Exercises for preventing seminal troubles and increasing retentive power tenfold. Re. 0-6-0; Complete set for Rs. 3 only. Postage extra. Detailed tables of contents sent post free. BRIJMOHAN & CO., Katra Nihal Singh, Amritsar. Tele: 'HONESTY.' Telephone No. 941

L R239

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5/10 for 9lbs. of fruit. A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, P. & T. O. Bandrole, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE.

F R277

PROFESSION.

FOR ALL PROBLEMS regarding Fortune, consult the original Fort Fortune-Teller, Prof. N. PURSHOTTAM, Empire Bldg. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

SWAMIJI'S WONDERFUL POWER—PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE wonderfully revealed through the system of meditation (Yoga-Sadhana) of the Great Hindu Yogi Swami Premanandajee, the world famous Vedantist. Unsolicited Testimonials from unapproachable quarters. 5 questions Re. 1. Annual Life Reading Rs. 2; Test Horoscope Rs. 3; Complete Life Reading Rs. 5; Prof. S. N. BOSE, B.A., 8, Nivedita Lane, Baghbazaar, Calcutta, V. P. allowed.

P

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

SILKS.—Complete suit length, 3 1/2 yards by 54 ins., most durable and decent, for Rs. 6. Returned if unapproved. Limited Stock. THE BENARES INDUSTRIES LTD, Benares.

T R229

FREE TYPEWRITER CLEANING & OILING SERVICE. A typewriter can only do good work when the types are cleaned and it is oiled and kept in order. Especially during monsoon the machine becomes rusty if not properly cared for. Write us a line on your letter-head to-day and our man will call at your office and Dust, Clean and Oil your machine—no matter what make of typewriter you use without any charge. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 317, Hornby Road, Opp. Thomas Cook and Son, Fort, Bombay.

T

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

Pursuant to the requisition dated 28th May 1927 signed by 53 members received by me, an urgent extraordinary general meeting of this Mahajan Association will be held on Friday the 10th instant at 12 noon (B.T.) at the Mahajan Association Hall, Shaikh Memon Street, to consider what steps should be taken against the members of this Association and notably against the few members of the Managing Committee who have joined in opening a Sutta Bazar at Motishaw's Chawl, for the purpose of having the "Cut" transactions which this Mahajan Association had decided to stop under its constitution from the start and to transact such other business as will be placed before the meeting.

W. T. HALAI,
Dictator of the Bazar of the above Association.

Dated Bombay this 8th day of June,

28676

THE ANNUAL POONA EXHIBITION OF THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

Will take place on August 20-27. Prospectus on application to SARDAR MUZUMDAR, Poona City.

28637

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL CO. LTD.

THE NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, Hongkong House, as 11-45 a.m. on Friday, the 17th day of June, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary general business of the Company.

The Share Registers of the Company will be closed from the 8th to the 17th June, both days inclusive.

BURN AND CO.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta: 8th June, 1927.

28675

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

The public are hereby informed that in the newly constructed Market at Chaupatty every commodity can now be purchased.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
N. S. KOWSHIK,
Superintendent of Markets.

A. C. Markets,
8th June, 1927.

28674

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1927 of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House on MONDAY, the 4th day of July, 1927, at 11 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas and all murders, crimes or offences had, done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the dominions and territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council, 1889, are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 2nd day of June, 1927.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

28663

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 922 of 1927.

GHANSI BHIMSI of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, (Proprietor of the firm of Shamji Ghansey and Co.) carrying on business at Delisle Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

V|s.

GANGARAM SAIBOO PULEE AND SONS a joint Hindu family firm, carrying on business at Laburnum Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .. .. Defendants.

The plaintiff therefore prays that the defendants be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 514 as interest and further interest on Rs. 5,000 at 9 per cent. per annum from 21st April, 1927, till judgment and costs of the suit and further interest at 6 per cent. per annum on judgment till payment and such other reliefs as to this Hon'ble Court may deem fit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 22nd day of June, 1927, at 11 o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer to abovenamed plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

The 11th day of May, 1927.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) E. J. DAVAR
for Ag. Prothonotary.

Messrs. MULJEE PRADHAN & PEREIRA, IH Plaintiff's Attorneys.

28673

AMUSEMENTS.

First National Pictures
Present

7 Reels

HIS FUNNIEST AND BEST
Pathe Super Gazette

Time: 6-15, 8-15, and 10 p.m

PATHE CNEMA
Royal Opera House.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone - - - No. 22560

SAVE EYES
of all troubles, even **Cataract, Gloucoma, Granular lids etc.,** cured **Without Knife** by our nature's remedy **Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"**—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents.—BLISS & CO., Bombay
J. TIRETH & CO. Karachi.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel No. 22997.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143
Insure now, before you suffer loss.
FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery)
Etc., Etc.
Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager. R. J. DUFF.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermitent and all sorts of Malaria Fevers. Price annas Fourteen.
KARNIK Depot BOMBAY
KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE

PRIMAPHONES
PORTABLE MODELS.
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Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, June 9.

S.S. Jehangir, Capt. Constantine from Jeddah.

Bombay, June 10.

S.S. Macedonia, Capt. Potter, from London.

S.S. Karagola, Capt. Olivier from Durban.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay June 10.

S.S. Gambada, Capt. Rome for Calcutta.

S.S. Macedonia, Capt. Potter for Sydney.

S.S. Varela, Capt, Halls for Busreh.

S.S. Nawab, Capt. Hinton for Calcutta.

S.S. Sutton Hall, Capt. Jones for Rangoon.

S.S. Essex Envoy, Capt. Churchill for Rangoon.

LOADING.

Bombay, June 9.

Steamer City of Bedford for New York.

Steamer Iris for Rangoon.

S.S. Jehangir: The T. M. Company's steamer Jehangir, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Gambada: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Gambada will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Varela: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Varela, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Nawab: The T. M. Company's steamer Nawab, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Sutton Hall: The James Findlay Company's steamer Sutton Hall, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Essex Envoy: The Sindia S. N. Company's steamer Essex Envoy, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Macedonia: The P. and O. S. N. Company's English mail steamer Macedonia, is expected to arrive here to-day from London, with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo, a general cargo and 61 passengers, and is sailing hence to Sydney with mails, a general cargo and passengers the same day.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

The B. I. S. N. Company's mail steamer Karagala, will arrive to-day at about 4 p.m. from Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, June 9.

S.S. Ridderkirk from Hamburg, Agents: E. D. Sassoon and Co.:—

71 cases padlocks; 16 cases cutlery; 29 cases hardware; 35 cases glass beads; 66 cases card boards; 12 coils wire ropes; 348 cases hollow glass; 72 bales paper; 192 reels; 339 cts. E. G. bottles; 187 bundles and 3 cases hurieane lamps; 36 cases lamp parts; 68 cases lamp chimneys; 10 casases tin lamps; 8 cases tar colour; 13 cases waterproof materials; 40 cases camphor powder; 40 cases iron; 179 drums chloride of magnesium; 10 cases walking sticks; 30 cases cash boxes; 15 cases earthern ware; 10 cases iron wire netting; 12 cases rough glass; 15 cases varnish; 650 cases common spirits; 24 cases cotton and art silk mixed; 11 cases woolens; 16 cases printed paper; 14 cases harmonium; 19 cases toys; 13 cases 15 cks. zinc oxide; 162 sem yohns acetic art silk goods; 12 cases aluminium ware; 12 cases galvanized wire netting; 10 cases glassware; 1200 bags soda ash; 17 cases buttons; 27 cases tolls; 50 cases vices; 16 drums caustic potash.

From Bremen: 8 packages tip trucks; 17 bundles switches.

From Antwerp: 482 cases window glass; 78 cases and 20 cks. dry earth colour; 230 cks. imitation read lead; 20 cks. red white zinc; 32 cases iron tip nails; 21 cases bolts and nuts; 210 cts. tiles; 50 cases cip nails; 716 pieces and 79 bundles M. S. flat bars; 249 cts. wall tiles; 570 cases hollow glass ware; 4223 bundles steel hoops; 36 cases screws; 601 bundles M. S. bars; 235 cases panel pins; 125 cases roofing nails; 60 coils iron wire; 200 bags dog spiks.

S.S. Rotterdham: 624 bales and 18 cases straw boards; 20 kegs tartaric acid; 15 cks. zinc oxide; 162 demyohns acetic acid; 20 kegs oxalic acid; 17 cases capsules of lead; 12 bales wrapping paper; 45 cases cheese; 104 bundles spring steel; 20 cases bourneal; 2080 bags farina; 110 bags dextrines; 59 cts. and 5 cases copper wire; 11 cases cocoa; 100 cases chicory; 25 cases beer; 249 bales printing paper; 40 kegs white powder; 11 cases tanic acid; 75 cks. sulphate of ammonia; 40 kegs white zinc paint; 55 cases soap; 18 cases and 35 bundles iron tube fittings; 25 cases kipper snacks; 10 cases cotton goods; 10 cks. calcium carbonate; 216 bundles fish plates; 122 cases and 145 drums chemicals; 24 Barboy's liquor ammonia; 19 cases condensed milk; 45 cases port wine; 50 cases vegetable fat; 100 bags potato flour; 13 packages and 66 bales paper; 217 cases schnapps; 27 kegs dry aniline colour; 20 bundles oxide of iron; 88 cases umbrella ribs; 33 cases envelopes; 21 cases sparking wine; 11 cases earth colour; 174 cuffs exhausted clove stems; 10 cases potassium bichromate powder; 12 cases iron key; 62 cases gums; 50 cases litho phone; 18 bales leather belts; 45 cases cottons; 80 cases glow lamps; 49 bundles and 12 pieces W. I. tubes; 100 pieces gas tubes; 4 cases solid medicines; 250 cks. glauber salt; 282 kegs stiff paint; 465 cases beer.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson have issued the following weekly report under date Liverpool 11th ultimo:—

AMERICAN FUTURES.

The market during the week has fluctuated frequently, although within comparatively narrow limits, nervousness being still apparent as to the extent of damage that has been done to the potential crop by the flood situation in the Mississippi Valley and surrounding districts.

During the early days of the week, we had one or two spasms of weakness, primarily consequent upon the circulation of reports that the actual amount of cotton land which was under water had been heavily exaggerated, and on Friday of last week these brought about a good deal of selling, and the sharpest decline we have had on any one day lately was registered. But, even before the close of this day's trading, on rains in other portions of the cotton States being reported, a complete reversal of thought was witnessed, prices reacted even quicker than they had fallen, and the upward movement was continued on the next day, till the highest prices, so far this year, were quoted. This sharp rise of 30 points from the lowest of the day before, naturally encouraged free liquidations of those who had been running "long" for some little time, and large quantities of cotton were put into the market, with the result that contracts, generally, were much less tightly held than had been the case previously, with a result that has been evidenced during the early days of this week. It has been increasingly difficult to maintain real "bullish" enthusiasm such as had been witnessed in the preceding fortnight, and although at no time could it be construed as a real weak tone, yet "Bulls" have found more contracts on offer than they were prepared to absorb, with the consequent sequel of a lower range of values.

The week-end figures published on Saturday showed what must be almost a record "out of sight" movement for one week, for this period of the year, namely, 413,000 bales, against only 184,000 the corresponding week in 1926. The total distribution to spinners is now two million bales over last year, and unless a comparative shrinkage takes place during the concluding twelve weeks, it would look as though 16 2/4 million bales will be the minimum total takings of the world's trade duging the season 1926/27.

Reverting for a moment again to the, flood situation in the States, we cannot help but feel that those who are calculating upon the planting of the ground which has been under water, being merely dependent upon such water gradually subsiding and running off, must surely either believe that the reported unparallacled nature of this flood is untrue, or else they must miss the implications which such reports carry. For, it does not seem to us reasonable to suppose that in such huge areas where human lives have actually been lost, where wholesale destruction of homesteads and outbuildings has taken place, where the very animals which are used in crop preparations have been drowned, that in those districts the farmer should be watching the calendar and calculating on what day he will be able to get to work on the land which is at present submerged! Either this visitation is disaster, or it is not a disaster. If it is the former, we feel, on the whole that the districts concerned can be dismissed practically altogether from a cotton producing point of view for this season. It is of course, debatable what total amount of territory is in this condition, and here, as we pointed out in the earlier part of this report there are legitimate differences of opinion. If one is to hazard a guess, in figures, after perusing all the cabled, written and newspaper news, we think it might be fair to say that anything between 500,000 to 750,000 potential bales have been lost. And, in addition to this, it must be remembered—but here the accounts are very divergent—that a good quantity of actual cotton in the bale of the present season's crop has been damaged by water to such an extent as to make it almost a total loss. Other parts of the belt supply their quota to the general crop news and it seems almosta ironical, after what we have written above, that West Texas is badly needing rain! The question of increased boll-weevil manifestation may come to the fore during the next few weeks as the result of the abnormal climatic conditions in Louisiana, Arkansas and the Mississippi Valley, which may produce a special breeding area for this pest.

Trade, unfortunately, here cannot be accounted as flourishing. On the other hand, reports from the Continent are, on the whole, fairly good, and America still keeps up her consumptive capacity, notwithstanding all the pessimistic utterances of some few months ago. So that altogether there will be little, if any, pressure felt in the marketing of the balanace of this season's huge crop. We are bound to be subjected to the usual variations in crop growing report during the next two to three months and we are of the view that, should the coming crop, which almost certainly will be much smaller than that of this season, show signs of being even a normal one, that the threatened drop in potential supplies will be a signal for raising values still further, even although, from an arithmetical point of view, the totality of the two crops, i.e., this year and next, may be calculated as being sufficient for the requirements of the spinning world. In other words, markets, generally, do not move on statistical prophecies, but rather from sentiment engendered by the near-by happenings. And it is these latter which we think may, by showing a sharp diminution in comparative supplies during the next two to three months, be responsible for creating a "Bull" atmosphere, which we have maintained for many weeks past was likely to be created at some period of the summer. The Mississippi disaster has, of course, accentuated the position and of itself has lifted values to a basis of about 8 1/2d. per lb. It would be from this basis we think that alarms as to crop prospects (other than in the flooded area) would commence to have a "price effecto." Altogether, therefore, was prefer to remain on the 'Bull' side, feeling that the chances are that higher prices than have yet been seen this year will be paid before the new crop comes into being, even although such prices may, later on, be demonstrated to be higher than the world will pay for the commodity.

For those who already hold cheap cotton we would recommend taking advantage of strong days on which to liquidate a portion of their holdings, replacing same on quieter markets as we do not anticipate any further sharp and sustained upward movement just at present, and fluctuations are likely to be frequent round about 8 1/2 d. per lb. Near months have tended to harden still further as against distant, but today's decline has, we think, only temporarily had the effect of increasing the discounts again.

AMERICAN SPOT.

The spot American has not been distinguished by a great amount of activity during the past week. Business has been slow generally and salesmen report to finding considerable difficulty in making headway. This state of affairs is not to be wondered at altogether in view of the fact that business in Manchester has ruled on the slow side, spinners and manufacturers refusing the low-priced offers that have been going round, endeavouring to maintain a firm front and hold out for their prices. This naturally reflects itself in the spot sales, as spinners have bought fairly freely during the past two months, consequently they are not active enquirers for the raw material at the moment under the ruling circumstances. There continues a good selection of cotton generally, and buyers have little difficulty in obtaining their requirements: the basis generally is steady though sellers are in some cases ready to meet purchasers, more especially in the case of the high grades, which have not been in much demand of late, the large per centage of the spot sales for many weeks past having been composed of the low grades from fifty points off the contract to fifty on.

Quotations generally remain unchanged on the week.

The estimated sales since our last report total 44,000 bales, against 42,000 for the preceding week.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

(Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co.)

Bombay, 9th June 1927.

Since our last report there has been a healthy decline, culminating in a drop of over 40 points in New York on Monday. Yesterday there was a rise of over 20 points in New York, and the following table shews the nett decline for the week:—

		July	Jany.
New York	1/6/27	16.71	17.41
Do	8/6/27	16.37	17.03
		—.34	—.38
		July	Jany.
Liverpool	1/6/27	8.98	9.18
Do	8/6/27	8.76	9.00
		—.22	—.18

The reason for the re-action was rainfall in drought districts. We have not as yet heard the full tale of this rain, but apparently it has been a very disappointing affair, and the fact that the market rose yesterday shews that enough has not yet been received. Liverpool operators are now leading the bull campaign and their opinion is mostly for higher prices. One of our Liverpool friends cabled us last night as follows:—

"We do not expect re-action to go much further".

At present the general sentiment is so strongly on the Bull side of the market that rain or no rain we should not be surprised to see it taken considerably higher, but as to whether the facts justify such a movement at this early period of the crop's life we very much doubt. There is plenty of time for many surprises and we should have felt much more inclined to follow an advance some two months later if for the present we had kept a little lower.

One of the least profitable pastimes to indulge in is to tell the market what it ought to do and however much further we may consider the re-action should have gone, it is useless to go against general sentiment and we think that the market will again advance unless really good rains are experienced in West Texas, especially as the vast majority of cotton operators are determined on getting cotton to a higher level. This morning reports are again rather disturbing from the Mississippi Valley sections, and may have a bullish effect unless the weather improves.

The local market anticipated the termination of the downward movement a day or two before it arrived and for the past two days the tone has been very strong. There has been a small but steady demand for Japan and arrivals into Bombay have been insufficient to cause any pressure to sell.

The local weather reports justifiy us in hoping that the Monsoon will at any rate commence normally.

Government's decision to turn down the suggestions of the Indian Tariff Board has been a severe disappointment to the Indian Textile Industry, but the subject is too large a one to be discussed in this report.

NEWS IN BRIEF

According to a Calcutta message two State scholarships of £300 a year tenable for three years in the United Kingdom with usual war bonus will be awarded this year by the Government of Bengal to a Hindu and a Muslim student. The Calcutta University has been asked to nominate the candidates.—Free Press.

Failing to secure the services of Sir Muhamad Iqbal the Calcutta University has appointed Dr. Gananath Jha, M.A., B.Ltt., (Vice-Chandellor, Allahabad University, as Kamala Lecturer for the present year. Dr. Jha will lecture on philosophical discipline.—Free Press.

THE WEATHER

GENERAL RAIN IN PUNJAB

SIMLA, June 9.

The monsoon remains active in south of Peninsula. The Arabian Sea storm has apparently become unimportant. The depression over the Punjab has caused nearly general rain in East and North Punjab, and along western Himalayas. There has been numerous duststorms in Northwest India.

The seasonal low pressure area over Sind has intensified into a depression under the influence of a fresh western disturbance and the conditions are unsettled off Mekran and Kathiawar coasts.

The monsoon continues to be strong over the Bay of Bengal and widespread rain has fallen in Burma, Bengal and Assam.

Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point half an inch; Mergui one; Tavoy and Moulmein two; Rangoon one; Toungoo a half; Mandalay one and a half; Monywa and Myitkyina a half; Dibrugarh one and a half; Chittagong a half; Barisal one and a half; Sibsagar, Tezpur and Gauhati a half; Silchar two; Cherrapunji four; Jessore, and Bogra one; Jalpaiguri a half; Ambala, Lahore, Khushad, and Sonamarg a quarter; Raichur three quarters; Cochin a half; Salem three; Dalhousie a half; and Kodakanal one and a half.

Forecast:—Some extension in United Provinces.—A. P.

Observations recorded at 8 hrs, on Thursday, the 9th of June 1927.

STATIONS.	Rainfall Total 1st. June to date	Normal 1st: June to date	Departure 1st June date
Quetta ..	0	0.03	—0.03
Multan ..	0	0.05	—0.05
Rawalpindi ..	0·10	0.30	—0.20
Lahore ..	0.31	0.09	+0.22
Hissar ..	0	0.19	—0.19
Ambala ..	0.27	0.0	+0.26
Delhi ..	0	0.20	—0.20
Agra ..	0	0.09	—0.09
Mainpuri ..	0.12	0.03	+0.12
Jhansi ..	0	0.33	—0.03
Cawnpore ..	0.07	0.15	—0.26
Allahabad ..	0	0.02	—0.15
Jacobabad ..		0.08	—0.02
Karachi ..	0	0.15	—0.06
Bikaner ..	0	0.13	—0.15
Ajmer ..	0	0.13	—0.13
Jaipur ..	0	0.49	—0.13
Kotah ..	0	0.09	—0.49
Mount Abu ..	0	0.14	—0.03
Bhuj ..	0	0.22	—0.14
Dwarka ..	0.07	0.39	—0.15
Veraval ..	0.02	0.15	—0.28
Rajkot ..	0.10	0.52	—0.05
Bhavnagar Para ..	0	0.47	—0.52
Surat ..	0 08	0.02	—0.39
Ahmedabad ..	0	0.10	—0.02
Deesa ..	0	0.29	—0.19
Neemuch ..	0	0.85	—0.29
Indore ..	0	0.12	—0.85
Jubbulpore ..	0.04	0	—0.08
Saugor ..	0	0.80	0
Hoshangabad ..	0	0.80	—0 80
Khandwa ..	0.05	0.98	—0.75
Akola ..	0	1.03	—0 98
Amraoti ..	0.11	1.24	—1.13
Nagpur ..	0.03	1.61	—1.58
Chanda ..	1.36	1.22	—0.86
Raipur ..	0	1.03	—1.03
Bombay ..	0.23	2.97	—2.74
Ratnagiri ..	0.22	6.77	—6.55
Marmagoa ..	0·57	6.34	—5.77
Karwar ..	4.21	9.99	—5.75
Malegaon ..	0 95	1. 9	—0.24
Ahmednagar ..	1.06	1.82	—0.76
Poona ..	0.93	1.35	—0.42
Sholapur ..	0.38	1.·9	—1.31
Bijapur ..	1.48	1.30	+0.18
Belgaum ..	0.01	2.26	—2 25
Aurangabad ..	0.52	1.24	—0.72
Nizamabad (Indur.)		0.63	?
Hyderabad ..	0.35	1.27	—0 92
Mangalore ..	15 75	9.89	+5.84
Calicut ..	19.93	9.49	+10.44
Cochin ..	16.75	8.14	+8.61
Trivandrum ..	6.34	4.79	+1.55
Colombo ..	4.98	3.33	+1.65
Masulipatam ..	0.61	1.24	—0.63
Bellary ..	0.46	0.72	—0.26
Cuddapah ..	1.09	0.85	+0.24
Madras ..	0.21	0.59	—0.38
Bangalore ..	1.29	1.41	—0.12
Coimbatore ..	1.34	0.4	+0.79
Trichinopoly ..	1.46	0.54	+0.92
Negapatam ..	0.06	0.31	—0.25

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 9TH JUNE 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 9th June 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 0.10 ins. of rain, Lahore 0.31 ins. and Ambala 0.27 ins. Skies are heavily clouded over the sub-montane districts and clear elsewhere. Vapour in air is generally in excess. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Ambala and lower at most other places; the minimum was markedly below normal in the central districts. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 110 deg. at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and in the east of the province the air is drier than usual. Temperature was above normal at Allahabad and almost as usual at other stations. The thermometer rose yesterday to 111 deg. at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. The air is more humid than usual in upper Sind and locally in Rajputana. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal in west Rajputana and the maximum alone in east Rajputana. Jacobabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 117 deg.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Dwarka, Veraval and Surat have each had a light fall of rain. Skies are moderately to heaviiy clouded. Humidity is in excess in north Gujrat. Day temperature was locally below normal; night temperature was almost as usual throughout the division. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 105 deg at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports a light fall of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual except in the northwestern districts. Temperature was locally above normal. The thermometer rose yesterday to 107 deg. at Nagpur and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Karwar has had a light fall of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and the air is generally drier than usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 92.7 deg. 7 and a minimum value of 83.4 deg. both being 3 deg. above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in east Hyderabad and higher locally in the south Bombay Deccan; the minimum was above normal in the central parts of the division.

General Remarks.—Numerous dust or thunder-storms have again occurred in northwest India. Rainfall has been nearly general in the north and east Punjab and Malabar, and local in south-east Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.33 ins. at Mangalore, 0.13 ins. at Calicut, 0.49 ins. at Cochin 0.15 ins. at Coimbatore and 0.23 ins. at Trichinopoly.

Forecast.—Conditions are favourable for dust- or thunder-storms in northwest India.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 9.

S.S. China for London: 4 cases cotton prints, 3 bales nandas, 2 bundles carpets, 4 boxes fox skins, 3 bundles fox, korsak, jackal stone martin skins, 4 cks. lizard skins, Cox and King Ltd; 4 bales fox skins, Allen Bros; 3 bales buffalo calf hides, 3 bales goat skins, 9 bales cow hides, H. Mooloobhoy; 320 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, J. Traves and Sons; 40 cwt. mace, S. Gordhan and Co.

For Marseilles: 210 cwt. mustard seed, Tamboli and Co.

S.S. Hookerk for Hamburg: 1000 tons manganese ore, Cox and Kings; 20,000 cwt groundnut oil cakes, S. Bannister and Co.: 320 bales cotton, H. Laljee and Co.: 24 bales cotton, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.: 440 bales cotton, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 56 bales Ralli Bros.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 9

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotatios by cable from their London agents.

Name	Face Value	Latest. Prices.
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord.	£ 1 0 0	1 6 0
4½% India Loan 1950/55	100 0 0	90 17 6
African & Eastern Trade Copn. Ord.	1 0 0	1 7 3
Anglo Dutch Plants of Java.	1 0 0	2 9 0
Attock Oil.	1 0 0	1 3 9
Associated Portland Cement	1 0 0	0 19 3
Bengal Iron Ord.	1 0 0	0 15 3
Burma Copn.	Rs. 10 0 0	0 14 10½
British American Tobacco.	£. 1 0 0	5 2 0
Courtaulds Ord.	1 0 0	6 13 9
Calico Printers	1 0 0	1 6 6
Dunlop Rubber Co. Ord.	0 6 8	1 14 9
Anglo Persian Oil Co.	1 0 0	4 7 6
English Elec. Co., Ord.	1 0 0	0 10 0
Fine Spinners Ord.	1 0 0	2 4 0
General Elec. Co. Ord.	1 0 0	1 10 3
Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord.	1 0 0	4 12 6
Siemens Bros.	1 0 0	1 7 3
Central Provinces Manganese.	1 0 0	6 3 9
Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	1 0 0	5 10 0
Malayalam Plantations Ord.	1 0 0	2 1 3
British Burma Pets. Ord.	0 8 0	0 9 3
Rubber Plantations Investment Trust.	1 0 0	2 1 6
Soudan Plantations.	1 0 0	4 5 0
Vickers Ord.	0 6 8	0 10 3
Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord. (Tin).	0 5 0	0 12 9
Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord.	1 0 0	5 1 0

Remarks:—
Government Securities—Steady.
General Securities.—Steady but little doing.
Oil shares.—Dull and uninteresting.

EMPEROR EDWARD MILL

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—The Chairman, Mr. Dhunjibhoy B. Petit of the Emperor Edward Spg. and Wg. Mfg. Company, Ltd., has issued a circular dated 28th May, 1927, in which after referring to the "severe depression" the mill industry has been experiencing since 1923 giving notice of a resolution to be submitted at the extraordinary general meeting convened on the 10th instant at 4 p.m. "that the Company by reason of its liabilities cannot continue its business and that the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Dhunjibhoy B. Petit, Esq., be and is hereby appointed Liquidator, without remuneration, for the purposes of such winding up."

Now with regard to this it may be stated at the very outset as I have already made clear in the last ordinary general meeting of the Company held on March 4, last that "heavy depreciation in the value of accumulated stocks" was not the true and main cause of the heavy losses that the Company has been sustaining as alleged in the Report of 1925. This might be true of other Companies but with regard to the above Company as stated in the "Directors' Report of 1924" these heavy losses were the result of the vast and unauthorised additions and extensions made by the Agent (the present Chairman, Mr. Dhunjibhoy Petit) amounting to Rs. 31 lakhs over and with interest added to about 35 lakhs. If these vast and ruinous amount of about 35 lakhs were not spent by the Agent, Mr. Dhunjibhoy Petit on these unauthorised and unnecessary additions and extensions there would not have been such heavy accumulated stocks, entailing such heavy losses from the year 1923 "from which time these extensions practically began operating and showing losses. Where no sanction was given for a single spindle the Agent, Mr. Dhunjibhoy Petit, ordered out of his own accord 13,000 spindles and 400 looms (out of which sanction was given for Rs. 91,000 for 150 looms only). It is, therefore, owing to these extensions (made by him defiantly and in direct contravention of the express views of the Board in 1916-17 and of the terms of his agreement of 1916 with the Company) has to bear additional expenses by way of mill-working, agent's commission, interest, insurance, excise duty, etc. Thus the losses that the company has been sustaining since 1923 have been mainly, if not entirely, the result of these unauthorised extensions made by Mr. Dhunjibhoy B. Petit the present Chairman, who may well be rightly and entirely held responsible for "prejudicing" the credit of the Company and sacrificing its resources by incurring heavy liabilities (debts) to the tune of some lakhs and lakhs of rupees in making, (for reasons best known to him) these unauthorised extensions which have brought heavy losses to the company ever since their completion and working since 1923. In short generally speaking the larger the extensions the heavier are the expenses incidental to these unauthorised extensions which came into operation practically during the depressed time in the textile industry, that is in 1923.

The whole question of these unauthorised extensions and additions made by Mr. Dhunjibhoy Petit was, after months' of discussion and after the shareholders having been previously informed by the then Directors of the true state of affairs in connection therewith, referred to the sole arbitration of his cousin, Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., the present head of the Petit family and also belonging to the class of Agents of Joint Stock Companies of a similar nature. Sir Dinshaw in his award dated April 1, 1926 declared these extensions from 1926 as partly regular and authorised and decided that the Agent, Mr. Dhunjibhoy B. Petit should give certain compensation to the Company and finance the Company for a certain period at a certain rate of interest to a certain extent. This award was not only not acted upon by the Agent Mr. Dhunjibhoy Petit but in spite of repeated and pointed inquiries by several shareholders before, at, and even after the last Ordinary General Meeting of the Company why it was not given effect to by him he has hitherto failed giving any explanations about it.

Under the above circumstances and in view of other matters which it is not advisable to disclose here at present it is highly undesirable to appoint Mr. Dhunjibhoy Petit as the liquidator even without remuneration. I therefore, as an old shareholder and ex-Director and one who has taken great pains for several years to study the affairs of the Company request the shareholders to muster strong at the Extraprdinary General Meeting to be held on the 10th instant at 4 p.m. and with united efforts to throw out the whole resolution which I consider to be most prejudicial and detrimental to the true interests of "bona-fide" and pure shareholders, particularly in view of clauses 18 and 19 of the Agent's agreement with the Company of 1916 (as with regard to reconstruction and agent's commission for 10 years) as already intimated by ex-Directors in their previous circulars. I further say that the shareholders should not be in a hurry to dispose of their shares.—Yours, etc.,

DHANJISHAW HIRJIBHAI PATEL.

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, June 9.

Yesterday London Silver Market closed unchanged. The tone was firm—very little business. There are no sellers in the market except at over the quoted rates. New York Silver closed at 56 7/8 cents. Shanghai Exchange was firm at 2-7 3/16. The local market opened for Jaishta delivery at Rs. 59/14 but declined one anna on selling by local operators. The market displayed steadier tone on account of better Shanghai Exchange. There is little buying power at this level. The close was as under:—

Bar Silver Ready	59	13	0
Jaishta delivery	59	14	0
Ashad delivery	60	0	0
Double options premium:—			
Jaishta	0	8	0
Ashad	1	2	0

GOLD.

Bombay, June 9.

The Gold Market is quiet but steady. Closing quotations were as under:—

Bar Gold Spot	21	8	9
Jaishta	21	8	9
Ashad	21	9	0
Double options premium:—			
Jaishta	0	0	6
Ashad	0	1	6
Sovereigns Ready	13	10	3
National Bank	21	11	6
Chartered Bank	21	11	0
Central Bank	21	11	0

EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 9.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 128 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 124 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 136 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 5/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 124. 01.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.96.
London—Rome Liras 88.25.
London—Berlin Marks 20.49 1/2.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 9.

3 Months 4 3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4 13/32 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4 3/4 to 5 per cent.
1 Month 4 per cent.
3 Months 3 per cent.
6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easier.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 9.

The Market has been very dull with restricted business passing in 3 1/2 p.c. Paper at Rs. 77/12. The Sellers were not pressing on account of reported purchases of Calcutta. In this connection a prominent firm of Brokers from Calcutta has wired their Bombay agents as under:

"Banks not taking much interest. Recent purchases purely personal."

We therefore do not see any reason for a rise. Some business was done in Sterling Securities of Indian Government at better rates 3 1/2 p.c. was in demand at £69 3/8 and 4 1/2 p.c. at £ 90 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/13.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/7.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/11.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 103/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/14.

5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/5.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/11.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/11.

6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/12.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 86/8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/4.

6 per cent Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 103/4.

FORWARD RATES.—15th June Delivery 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 77/13 1945-55 Rs. 107/15.

Tone of Market.—Quiet.

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, June 9

The Linseed Market was steady while there was some enquiry in wheat at current rates:—

Linseed Sept				11	11	0
Wheat Sept				8	2	6
Linseed bold				10	12	0
Linseed small				10	7	0
Linseed Indore				10	13	0
Rapeseed Red Cawnpore				11	0	0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore				12	0	0
Rapeseed Katni				11	12	0
Poppyseed				17	10	0
Mustard Khandesh	15	0	0 to 20	0	0	
Tuwar Dal	55	0	0 to 62	0	0	
Castorseed	48	0	0 to 56	0	0	
Wheat Khandwa	65	0	0 to 80	0	0	
Wheat Sarbati	54	0	0 to 56	0	0	
Wheat Khatha	54	0	0 to 58	0	0	
Bajree	44	0	0 to 50	0	0	
Joowar	40	0	0 to 42	0	0	
Gram	42	0	0 to 48	0	0	
Masur	53	0	0 to 54	0	0	
Teelseed Red	73	0	0 to 80	0	0	
Teelseed White	80	0	0 to 85	0	0	

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle")
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.)
Muktsar (Punjab), June 7.

Wheat Har	4	10	0
Wheat Bhadan	4	14	0
Wheat Asuj	4	15	6
Gram Jeth	3	13	0
Gram Har	3	14	0
Gram Asuj	4	2	3
Barley Jeth	3	5	0
Barley Asuj	3	10	6
Rapeseed Bhadan	8	3	0
Cottonseeds Bhadan	4	4	9

READY.

Wheat	4	4	0 to	4	12	0
Gram	3	11	6 to	3	14	0
Barley	3	4	0 to	3	5	0
Rapeseeds	7	12	0 to	8	0	0
Cottonseeds				4	1	0

Market Arrival.—

Wheat	10,000 mds.
Gram	2,500 mds.
Barley	1,200 mds.
Rapeseeds	50 mds.

Market Condition.—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 8th inst:—

	9 June 27.
Wheat	12,218 Cwts.
Linseed	15,268 ,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,095 ,,
Gingellyseeds	35 ,,
Poppyseed	111 ,,
Groundnuts	5,032 ,,
Castorseed	4,160 ,,
Rice	69,470 ,,
Myraboilams	2,097 ,,
Cottonseed	3,757 ,,
Gram	3,202 ,,
Joowar	32 ,,
Barley	212 ,,
Bajree	711 ,,
Coal	73 Tons.

WEEKLY BULLETIN OF CITY'S HEALTH

During the week ended 4th instant, the total mortality in Bombay, viz., 452 was 11 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 18.09. These figures compare favourably with those for the 23rd week of 1926 when the mortality was 638 and death rate 25.93 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1922-1926 when the average mortality was 615 and death rate 26.23.

Out of the total deaths, 116 were among infants under one year of age; 9 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera caused 1 attack and 1 death. Smallpox caused 31 attacks and 25 deaths. Plague caused 5 attacks and 2 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 356 as against 383 for the 23rd week of 1926 and 352 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1922-1926).

SAVE YOUR VALUABLES.

Can you afford to take chances on the safety of your valuable papers when you can have absolute safety for them in our SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT for only Rs. 20 a year?

Our great Vault provides a place of perfect security and renders the care and anxiety of watching and guarding valuables unnecessary.

For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS: N. Y.:—Rumoured Mississippi Overflows—Short Covering. Bulls buying—Closed 2B to 24 Points Higher-Spot Cotton Prices Raised 20 Points.

LOCAL:—Jobbers taking Profits—Commission Houses and Japanese buying. Liverpool easy—Jobbers Selling. Closed quiet but steady.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable advices:—

Weekly weather Report slightly favourable. West Texas rains insufficient, further rains required. Eastern belt mostly favourable.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

N. Y.—July highest 16.39 (11-59 a.m.) lowest 16.25 (2-17 p.m.).

Liverpool:—

9.15 a.m.—Light to moderate rains fall in Eastern belt and South Texas.

12 Noon.—Marketa advanced on local short covering on fresh Mississippi river overflows.—

4.50 p.m.—Attention now seems to be removed from Texas to the threatening situation in Mississippi Valley.—

8-45 p.m.—Weekly Government Weather Report favourable in the East Weather too dry in the West.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 8th inst. (10.25 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"General weather partly favourable. Chopping progressing satisfactorily. Squares forming. Drought in Western Belt not been broken."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 8th inst. as under:—

"Weekly weather report rather favourable, but Bulls re-entering market."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"The Weekly weather report states beneficial rains in the East and West Belts. Rain is needed still in West Texas and Eastern Gulg. Good progress has been made Carolinas: to good in the Gulf states; fair to good balance."

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York futures market ruled firm on rumours of fresh overflow of Mississippi River. Shorts covered freely and old bulls re-entered the market. The market closed at an advance of 22 to 24 points. Spot Cotton prices rose 20 points to 16.60c.

The New Orleans market ruled firm and closed 19 to 20 points higher for future contracts. Spot Cotton ruled firm at a gain of 20 points to 16.12c.

The Liverpool market opened firm at a rise of 2 points and ruled firm on reports of excessive rains in the Mississippi Valley. The close was strong at a rise of 9 to 12 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 8 points to 8.99d. per lb. with sales of 8,000 in ready Cotton.

The Weekly weather report issued yesterday states that the crop prospects are favourable in the East. Weather too dry in the West. Thus it is slightly favourable. Private reports indicate that the situation is threatening in Mississippi Valley with some overflows. These reports caused heavy short covering and induced bulls to begin purchases. At present the market is entirely under the influence of weather developments. The market refuses to go down on favourable news but shows readiness to advance on any arverse crop factor. The trade conditions are said to be fairly good everywhere and belief in record consumption is strengthened on account of large spinners takings.

The general sentiment is committed in the belief of higher prices in the long run and we would not be surprised to see if cotton prices are pushed to another higher level.

LOCAL MARKET.

June 9.

Following a rise of 22 to 24 points in New York futures the local forward market opened steady at Rs. 334/- for Broach July-August Delivery. Jobbers and operators were liquidating and their offerings were well absorbed by commission Houses and Japanese buying. Market ruled firm and closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach J. A	334	336/8	334	335
,, A. M.	338/8	342/8	338/8	341
Oomra July	325	325/8	324/8	325
Oomra D/J.	325/8	325/8	324/8	325
Bengal D/J.	290/8	292	290/8	292

SEWRI MARKET.

June 9.

Liverpool opened 9 points higher but later on it was reported 1 point up. This induced free selling by Jobbers. Some Japanese were buyers. The close was quiet but steady.

Broach J. A.	33	333	332/4	332/12
,, A. M.	339	339	338/4	338/8
Oomra July	323	323	321/12	321/12
,, D/S	324	324	322/4	322/4
Bengal D/J.	290	294	288/8	288/8

The Local forward market will remain open tomorrow from 12 to 2 p.m. and Sewri market will remain closed on account of opening ceremony of the New Hindu Mandir at Fanswadi. The market will remain entirely closed on Saturday being "Bakri Id" holiday.

SAMPIN MARKET.

9 June 27.

Sampin closed this morning as under:—

	Yen.	
June	222.00	+2.10
Sept	228.90	+1.60
December	228.80	+2.00

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, June 9.

Bengal Dec/Jan.				294
Broach Apl/May				341
Broach July/Aug				335
Oomra Dec/Jan				325
Oomra July				325
Southern May/June				329
Bengal	318	312	305	297
S./P.	314	308	301	293
Rajputana	318	312	305	297
Broach	346	342	336	
S./D.	355	350	345	
P./A.	358	351	344	337
K./V.	346	343	338	
Dholera	342	339	334	
Kalajin	345	342	337	
Surat	407	404	401	
Navsari	417	414	411	
Oomra No. 3	334	330	324	
C. P. No. 1	346	336	330	
C. P. No. 2	340	336	330	
Khandesh	330	326	320	
Muthia	327	323	317	
Comptah		371	367	363

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 9

		Mill	Ready Terms New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	305/7
,,	Fine	,,	3 0
,,	F.G.	,,	295
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	299/300
,,	F.G	,,	295
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	335/40
Nagpur		,,	..
Yeotmal		,,	330/32
Arvi		,,	332/35
mraoti		,,	327/23
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	327/23
Mulkapur	,,	,,	324/25
Khandesh	,,	,,	320/21
Muthia	Fine	,,	320
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	,,	3 0/32
Purna	Average	,,	325/27
Parbhani/Sailu	,,	,,	323/25
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	325/27
Burwah Sanavad			323/25
Broach Fine	M.G.,	340/42 July	Aug. +6/7
	F.G.,		335-37
Westerns Good	MG		330/32
Cambodia Fine	M G		385/90
Miraj/Sangli	F.G. M G		342/45
Compta	F.G.M.G.		
Dhollera			
Kadi/Viramgam			

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BREUL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, June 9

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	51	3,11,506	2,88,882
Central India	2468	2,87,384	3,63,755
Barsi and Nagar	508	1,94,608	2,12,992
Hyderabad-Gaorani	58	67,604	73,462
Berar	1311	5,6,550	4,76,002
Central Provinces	257	2,26,959	2,42,700
Total Oomras..	4653	16,48,616	16,51,793
Dholera	2174	1,51,817	2,56,909
N.W. Provinces ..	169	57,191	1,28,624
Rajputana ..	340	50,881	101,024
Sind-Punjab ..		1,1371	285,896
Broach	1274	2,34,869	3,11,089
Coompta & Dharwar	1356	1,06,131	1,06142
Westerns-Northerns	1220	49869	700,80
Cocoanada ..		403	2164
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1780	22,831	37,584
Persian	53	4082	3,851
American		2,36584	17:57
Egyptian and African		69,632	68,5-8
Comilla, Burma & Othersorts	252	3,147	
Total	13,029	27,59,574	3041,138

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 2nd June.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	2504	3,05,444	4,82,519
Japan & China	2000	12,90,808	15,53,977
Coast Ports ..		19,743	21,761
Up-country by Rail		116393	78,669
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		38,406	35,774
Total	4,504	17,70,794	21,72,700

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 9.

200	Ralli Bros.	Broach	329/330
300	Japan T. & Co.	Muthia	318
100	Do.	Ujjain	320
200	A. Damodar & Co.	Bijapur	325
100	H. Surajamal & Co.	Hansi	303
100	Do.	Bijapur	325
200	Toyomankwa	Broach	329
100	G. Madhavji	Broach old	313
200	Kohinoor Mill	Bengal	305
200	Volkart Bros.	C. P. No. 1	345
100	Chaturbhuj Jivan	Kalajin	327

Ready market closed Friday and Saturday.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 8.

July	16.37	+.24
October	16.73	+.22
December	16.97	+.23
January	17.03	+.23
March	17.21	+.22
Middling Spot	16.60	+.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 8.

July	16.36
October	16.65
Middling Spot	16.12+.20

NEW YORK.

New York, June 8.

New York, 10.30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	16.29
October	16.65
January	16.94
New York. Noon Call.	
July	16.33
October	16.70
January	17.00
New Orleans. 9 a.m.	
July	16.27
October	16.58

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, June 8.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 8.

June	8.70	+.10
July	8.76	+.9
August	8.79	+.09
September	8.86	+.10
October	8.93	+.11
November	8.94	+.11
December	8.98	+.12
January	9.00	+.11
February	9.01	+.11
March	9.07	+.12
April	9.07	+.12
May	9.10	+.12
June	9.10	+.12
Middling Spot	8.99	+.08

SALES.

Liverpool, June 8.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 8.

Scinde, Good	7.20	+.05
Scinde, Fully Good	7.40	+.05
Scinde, Fine	7.60	+.05
Bengal, Good	7.20	+.05
Bengal, Fully Good	7.40	+.05
Bengal, Fine	7.60	+.05
Oomra, Good	7.60	+.05
Oomra, Fully Good	7.85	+.05
Oomra, Fine	8.10	+.05
Broach, Good	7.60	+.05
Broach, Fully Good	7.90	+.05
Broach Fine	8.20	+.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 8.

June	16.53	+.33
July	16.53	+.33
August	16.55	+.33
September	16.61	+.33
October	16.78	+.35
November	16.70	+.35
December	16.83	+.35
January	16.64	+.34
February	16.64	+.34
March	16.58	+.34
April	16.58	+.34
May	16.58	+.34
June	16.58	+.34
Sakellaridis, F.C.F., Spot	17.00	+.25

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 8.

Silver—Market very quiet.

Spot	26.3/16
Forward	26.3/16

LONDON GOLD.

London. June 8.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4.4-11-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London. June 8.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1/2 per cent.
Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans 3-1/2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 month 4-3/8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-13/32 per cent
Fine Trade, Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London. June 8.

T T Berlin on London	20.49-7/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.12 3/8
T T Brussels on London	34.96
T T Madrid on London	28.10
T T Milan on London	87.92
T T Berne on London	25.25
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Pargue	163.93

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London. June 8.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Shipment Quoted June-July 54/6.
Rozario, Santa, Fe, per 63 lb.—
Shipment Quoted June/July 55/.
Wheat, Australian.—
Shipment Quoted June/July 57/3
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
Shipment Quoted June 56/8

STOCK EXCHANGE

9 June 27.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was closed to-day on account of settlement purposes.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 8.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—

June, per cwt	15/1-1/2
July/Sept. per cwt	15/1-1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt	15/1-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	15/3.1/4
C. & F. Karachi.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	15/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London. June 8.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot	1/6-7/8 Buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot	1/7-1/8 Sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot	1/6-7/8 Buyers.
Pale, Crepe, lb. Spot	1/7-1/8 Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London. June 8.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—	
Shipment Quoted June/July	£9.2.6
Castorseed, Bombay.—	
Shipment Offered June/July	£18.2.6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—	
Shipment Quoted June/July	£20-12-6

LINSEED.

London, June 8.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—	
Shipment Sellers June/July	£18.12.6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—	
Shipment Sellers July/August	£18-13.9
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—	
Shipment Hull Paid Aug/Sept.	£16.15.6
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—	
Shipment Offered June/July	£19-7-6

LINSEED OIL.

London. June 8.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—	
Delivery Sellers 33/6	
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—	
Delivery Sellers Sept/Dec. 34/	

COFFEE.

New York, June 8.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot	15.1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 8.

Chattered Bank of I. A. & C.	£19.3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£117-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9.1/2
National Bank	£49.1/2
Eastern Bank	£6-1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£86-5/8
Conversion Loan	£76-3/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent	£103
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£57-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent/ Sterling Loan	£59-1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£69.3/8
Consols	£54.3/8
War Loan 5 per cent.	£100-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£92-3/4

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 8.

Demand Bills	485.25

METALS.

London, June 8.

Copper. English Best Selected	£58-5/8
Cooper, Braziers	£70
Yellow, Metal	£64.1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£24.3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£14.7/8
Tin, English Ingots	£293-1/4

After a full dress debate lasting 2 hours the Corporation of Calcutta at its meeting on Wednesday decided to appoint Dr. T. N. Mazumdar as officiating Health Officer of the City for a period of two years on a starting salary of Rs. 1,100 per month with an annual increment of Rs. 50 and the usual motor car allowance of Rs. 100 per month.—A. P.

Shortest Way to Swaraj

"CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

20 such Coupons entitle for entry to the "Chronicle" Essay Competition

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

First LL. B. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Harwood League: First Division R. A. M. C. vs. G. I. P. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.—Second Division. Swiss vs. Y. M. C. A. Oval, 5-45 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

S.S. "Macedonia" with mails of 26th ult. expected at 4 a.m.

SATURDAY, June 11.

The s.s. Razmak with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. Morea at Aden.

Harwood League: Cheshires vs. South Staffords Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at six cent.

BROACH SEVASRAM.

Dr. Chandulal Manilal Desai writes to say that the hospital building constructed in connection with the Sevasram will be opened on Sunday morning at 9-0 a.m. by Swami Hansdevji.

BAKRI ID NAMAZ.

The Bakri Id Namaz will be held on the Esplanade maidan, opposite the Bombay Municipal Office at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.) on Saturday, the 11th instant. All the arrangements for Prayer Sheet and water for ablution have been made.

THE ASTHIKA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj, Swami Sambudhananda of the Sree Ramkrishna Mission will deliver a lecture on Kathopanishad at 6 p.m. to-day (Saturday).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. steamer "Celebas Maru" left Colombo on the 8th and is due here in the morning of the 12th instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Ranpura" arrived London on Thursday, the 9th instant.

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ram Krishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Kathopanishad at the Asthik Samaj, Shamji Ladha Building, Matunga (G. I. P.) to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

GITA CLASS.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ram Krishna Ashram, Khar will conduct a public class in English on Bhagvat Gita at Devkorbhai Mansion, Parel, on Sunday at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will also hold a public class on the Bhagvat Gita at Dr. Chota Lal's Bungalow, Borivili, the same evening at 7 p.m. (S. T.).

LECTURE ON KARMA PHILOSOPHY.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall Kakadwadi Girgaum, Bombay, on Friday, the 10th instant at 6 p.m. (B. T.) when Shreeman Pandit Ramchandraji will deliver a lecture on Karma Philosophy.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—Small-pox attacks 5, deaths 2; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death 1; Influenza attack nil. death 1; Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 64; The total mortality this day last year was 83.

LECTURE ON SHIVAJI.

Dr. M. B. Velkar will give a Lantern demonstration of the slides specially prepared by the Shivaji Ter-Centenary Committee depicting the life of Shivaji, on Saturday, the 11th instant at 6-30 p.m. at the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar. Mr. M. N. Talpade will preside.

REMITTANCES TO THE HOME TREASURY.

Remittance during the week ending 4th June 1927 of Sterling purchased in India was £500,000 and the total remittance from 1st April 1927 to 4th June 1927 was £1,957,000; Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury £4,000,000; Total £609,000 and £5,957,000.

SHREE SARASWATI SANGIT VIDYALAYA.

As usual a free Jalsa of Indian Music will be held at the Hall of the above Vidyalaya at Thakurdwar, to-morrow (Saturday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.) On the occasion a pupil of the well-known Phakwaji Pt. Nana Saheb Panse, Prof. Shankerao Elkudhar, will give a special performance of "Pakwaj," music by Prof. Nanne Khan, brother of Prof. Vilayat Khan, and harmonium playing by Prof. Shankerrao Kapleshwari.

JARIWALLAS IN MEETING

A largely attended meeting of the Kisbi Karigars of Bombay was held at Chhota Kabarastan on Wednesday night, Mr. Jhalvala presiding. Four resolutions about (1) asking the workers to boycott factories, which were sending waste to mofussil places. (2) proposing to boycott places where low wages were paid were passed. The workers decided to share their work with the unemployed amongst them. The President asked them not to talk about any strike till Id had passed.

THE DE LIMA STREET DACOITY

WHOLE GANG ROUNDED UP.

While the public have hardly had time to recover from the shock of the dacoity at De Lima Street two days ago, news is to hand that the whole gang alleged to have conspired and acted together in the commission of the robbery has been laid by the heels. As soon as the police were apprised of the dacoity, Superintendent Rao Saheb Sabaji Rao of the 'D' division, ordered a strict "para" to be kept at all the pawnshops in the division and the keepers were warned to be on the alert. On Wednesday morning, a Marwari who owns a bric-a-brac shop at Duncan Road, came to the Nagpada Police Station and explained that a certain party had called at his shop with a pearl necklace and several "putlies" for the purpose of disposing them and feeling suspicious, the Marwadi had asked the customer to call a little later.

POLICE CONSTABLE ARRESTED.

Inspector Sheikh Hoosein accordingly kept a strong "para" near the shop and himself lurked close by. When the customer arrived in the shop at the time appointed the 'para' were astonished to find that the customer was a police constable, Ali Baker, attached to the Lamington Road Police Station. He was immediately arrested and the property and valuables above described were taken charge of by the police. Superintendent Sabaji Rao questioned the man at some length and visited his quarters at the police lines at Lamington Road and ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,500 were recovered from his room. The police constable explained that he was in love with a woman, whose brother, one Ashak Ali, a damaged character, resides at Sankli Street and that on the night of the dacoity, he was at Ashak Ali's place when the latter arrived home and gave him stuff to be disposed of. Ashak Ali was accordingly, placed under arrest and he disclosed the name of one Fakir Mahomed, a Punjabee at French Bridge. Fakir Mahomed was arrested too, and he pointed out a shop at Phool Gully where a quantity of the ornaments were disposed of.

CHAUFFER ARRESTED.

While these arrests were in progress the police were on the look out for the driver of the motor car which was found abandoned in the compound of the Byculla Railway Station. He was traced to Foras Road on Wednesday evening where he was seen carrying a bundle of ornaments which he promptly dropped on the arrival of the police and whipped out a revolver but was eventually secured after a short struggle. Wajid Hussein, an up-country man has also been arrested as part of the stolen property was found with him.

DIVISION OF LOOT.

It appears that after the commission of the dacoity, the suspects drove off in the direction of Mahim to distribute the loot there but seeing a police constable nearing them, they swerved into a side street and eventually returned to Bombay where they divided the loot at Mahalaxmi and abandoned the car near the Byculla Railway Station. The suspects were placed on Thursday morning before Mr. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrate, on an application for remand and they had no objection to remain in police custody except one who complained that the cells were bug-ridden. The Magistrate ordered the police to keep the cell clean. The investigations were conducted in person by Superintendent Rao Saheb Sabaji Rao, under whose directions, Inspectors Husein and Dere, Deputy Inspector Sampson and Sergeant Scott acted.

TIRED OF LIFE

WOMAN'S FATAL JUMP

Lilawati Ghelabhai (30) a Hindu woman residing on the second floor of a house at Girgaon Back Road was ailing for the last nine months and was tired of her life. On Wednesday evening she threw herself on the pavement from the second floor and sustained fracture of the skull. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died subsequently. At an inquest held by the Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Mrs. Dinbai Hormusji Gonda, a young Parsi woman, residing with her husband at Nargol and who had married only a month ago.

It appeared from the evidence that Mrs. Dinbai Gonda being not well at Nargol came down to Bombay to her parents for treatment. On Wednesday morning she was found vomitting and a doctor being called she told him that she had taken phenyle. She died subsequently.

Dr. Edulji Dhunjibhoy Billimoria giving evidence before the Coroner said the deceased was under his treatment on and off for malaria. She was very weak and anaemic.

Mr. Hormusji S. Gonda, the deceased's husband said they married a month ago and were quite happy. He brought the deceased to Bombay to her parents as she was not keeping good health at Nargol. On Tuesday night she had high fever and on Wednesday morning he heard that she had taken phenyle.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

AXE TO FALL ON CLERKS.

MR. SHILLIDY'S RETRENCHMENT PROPOSALS.

NO ADDITIONAL PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

We understand that Mr. Shillidy, I.C.S., the officer appointed by Government to submit proposals for the retrenchment of posts in the various departments, has already placed his views before the local Government in the matter of applying the axe to the personnel of the Police Courts in Bombay. After reviewing the constitution and functions of the six presidency Police Courts, the hours and days of attendance at court of the Magistrates the nature of their work, criminal municipal and administrative, Mr. Shillidy says that no case is made out for the appointment of a seventh or Additional Presidency Magistrate.

OFF-DAY TO GO.

To remedy the congestion of work in the courts, Mr. Shillidy suggests that the off day in the week, which each Magistrate enjoys besides Sunday should be made a full working day, with the result that each Magistrate will be putting thirty more hours of work per week and the congested boards will thus be wiped away. The privilege of enjoying an off-day was extended to Magistrates to enable judgments in important cases to be prepared, but the retrenchment officer argues that as Magistrates attend court about the hour of mid-day the morning hours at home could be devoted to the writing of judgments on the lines followed in the mofussil by judicial officers who also combine revenue work with their judicial duties. The appointment of a Magistrate to try municipal cases is also tabooed as the number of such cases is not large enough to keep a full-time Magistrate, fully occupied.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

Other proposals refer to the whittling down of the salaries of court officers, like the judicial clerk, the official translator, and smaller ministerial appointments.

While the general trend of the proposals suggested by the retrenchment officer, will meet with approval from the lawyers and litigants attending the courts, it is a matter of doubt as to whether the reduction of the salaries of the clerks could be justified either on grounds of fairness or expediency. The work entrusted to the judicial clerk and the official translator is of a responsible kind, involving the entrustments of large sums of money, documents of various kinds, important exhibits in pending cases and matters of a confidential or secret nature. Owing to the increased cost of living prevailing about five or six years ago, the salaries of these incumbents were raised, and as such conditions are still in vogue, it would be anomalous to reduce the scale of salaries to their former level.

HOW TO ARRIVE AT RIGHT DIAGNOSIS

A CHINESE DOCTOR'S SEARCHING ENQUIRY

The following conversation between a Chinese doctor and an European patient reveals the length to which the doctor went in arriving at the right diagnosis:

While travelling in the Pacific Coast States recently, Herschel S. Hall was taken violently ill, with an attack of acute indigestion.

Hearing there was a Chinese doctor in the town who was highly regarded by the citizens of the locality. Mr. Hall sent for him.

The physician came, felt of the sick man's pulse, inquired briefly as to his sufferings and then entered upon the following questionnaire:

"You smokee Sligalet?"

"Oh, yes."

"Cigar too?"

"Yes."

"Pipe may be ch?"

"Sometimes."

"You takee li' '1' dink sometime—may be col' pop' col' Soda, col' Milk shakee, col' linger beer, liey-col' lemonade, colslider, may be some hot tea, hot coffee, hot chocolates, lots of sugar and cleam?"

"Sure thing."

"You eatee fast"

"I got to doctor—always in a hurry—lots to do, you know"

"You eatee hot Biscuit?"

"You bet."

"You eatee fly ham, fly bacon, fly eggs, hot cakes, lots molass?

"I'll say I do."

"You eatee gleasy staff—somefly, some roast, some boil, some stew, some blake—you mix 'em all uppee same time, eh? May be some jam and gleasy glavy same time, eh?"

"Yes everything goes with me."

"You eatee pie?"

"Pie? Pie is my middle name at mealtime doctor."

"You eatee some pickle, some cheese, some nuts, some nice lich clake, some lice cleam—you mixee all uppee inside sametime eh?"

"Yes, sir—that was the way I was taught to eat at Boarding School."

"You dinkee lice water same time?"

"Of course."

"You chewee up wood toothpickee fine, eh. at finish?"

"Usually do—sometimes I have to use a match."

"Good nightee! I can no curee damn fool"!

ADDRESS TO SETH NAGINDAS KARAMCHAND

Under the presidency of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, a large gathering of the members of the Bombay Gujarathi Merchants' Association, Shroffs' Association, Grain Merchants' Association, Bullion Exchange, Cotton Exchange, etc., of Bombay, met to present an address to Seth Nagindas Karamchand on the 5th instant.

Seth Dullabhji Madhavji narrated the services of Seth Nagindas and enumerated various donations, amounting to about 6 lakhs, given by the latter.

Seth Motichand Kapadia and Seth Hirjibhai Ghelabhai also spoke. The address was read by Seth Chhotalal Kilachand and was presented to Seth Nagindas in a silver casket.

The President also praised the work done by Seth Nagindas and called him the "Uncrowned King of the Castor-seeds Trade."

Seth Nagindas replied in a suitable speech. He maintained it as his duty to do something for his religion. The gathering dispersed after refreshments were served.

INTRODUCTION OF WATER CLOSETS

HEALTH COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The first report of the Health and Markets Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee regarding a scheme for accelerating the conversion of insanitary basket privies into water-closets by subsidizing house-owners has been issued for the information of the Municipal Corporation.

It will be remembered that the Corporation under their Resolution No. 3694, dated the 27th July 1922, had approved and adopted the ninth report of the Special Sanitary Works Committee regarding proposals for accelerating the conversion of insanitary basket privies into water-closets wherein the Committee expressed some doubt as to the legality of the proposals made by Mr. Monie, the then Municipal Commissioner for the advance of money to house-owners but expressed their conviction that it was very desirable that a policy should be laid down for accelerating the conversion of insanitary basket privies into water-closets. They therefore asked the Corporation to approve of the proposal made for systematic action and requested the Commissioner to submit to the Corporation a definite scheme for rendering assistance to poor landlords. The Commissioner in his letter under reference points out that the scheme put forward by Mr. Monie largely emphasized the sanitary improvement that would be effected by the conversion but did not go deeply into the financial question involved.

A SUBVENTION RECOMMENDED.

After careful consideration of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Sub-Committee beg to recommend that a subvention of Rs. 100 should be given to all house-owners alike in respect of each privy seat converted and that in cases where the house-owners failed to comply with the requisition the conversion should be carried out by the Municipality, the cost being declared to be Improvement Expenses under Section 494 of the Municipal Act to be recoverable in instalments within five years (or if necessary longer period) under Section 495 of the Municipal Act.

The Sub-Committee also considered the question of advancing money at interest to those house-owners who were willing to convert their privies into water-closets but were unable to find either from their own resources or by means of private borrowing half the cost of conversion and also the question as to what action should be taken in cases where additional water-closet accommodation was necessary besides the conversion of the existing privies.

It will be seen from the letter that the Commissioner is of opinion that in such cases no subvention would be payable for the extra seats required but should the Municipality undertake the work of conversion under Section 489 it would be proper in ordinary cases to arrange to add the additional water-closet accommodation required during the process of conversion. The Sub-Committee recommend that these suggestions be approved subject to the understanding that the amounts advanced to the house-owners should be a charge on the property.

SUSPENSION FROM PRACTICE

MR. DADACHANJI'S APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL

PLEA FOR "A MERCIFUL VIEW."

A summary of the judgment of their Lordships of the Judicial Committee of His Majesty's Privy Council in the case of Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, Pleader, who was ordered to be suspended from practice for 4 years by the High Court of Bombay has already appeared in these columns. It is understood that Mr. Dadachanji has filed his application in the High Court as required by the Privy Council and that it will be heard after the re-opening of the Court after the long vacation.

The following is the full text of the judgment of their Lordships consisting of Viscount Holdane, Lord Darling and Sir Lancelot Saunderson which was delivered by Viscount Holdane on 16th March 1927 when Sir George Lowndes, K.C., and Mr. E. B. Raikes with Messrs. Watkins and Hunter, Solicitors, appeared for Mr. Dadachanji and Mr. Kenworthy Brown with the Solicitor to the India Office appeared for the Government Pleader of Bombay and took part in the argument.

TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

The decision to which their Lordships have been referred in the case reported in 49 Indian Appeals is an important one, but it does not add anything to the view which their Lordships would otherwise have taken of the law. It is plain in a case of that kind that their Lordships would be most reluctant to interfere with the discretion exercised by the Court below in the matter that is peculiarly one for their judgment. Though, that is so, their Lordships note in this case that there is no charge of dishonesty. It is only misconduct in practice as a pleader before the Court. In these circumstances their Lordships do not propose to interfere further than this: Four years is a very long time to take out of the professional life of a man of this age, and their Lordships think that the case is one in which the petitioner might well be advised to make an application to the Court which really disposed of the matter, not to review the decision as to the cause but to somewhat mitigate the penalty having regard to the character which the appellant has borne for ability, and to the fact that there is no charge of dishonesty made against him. Their Lordships think that the four years' sentence is a very heavy one, and it is possible on the matter being brought to the Court again that they may take a merciful view. Their Lordships do not put it any higher than saying "a merciful view" which on the whole their Lordships commend to the consideration of the Court.

SHREE MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION MEETING

The urgent extraordinary general meeting of the above association was advertised to be convened this day (Friday 10th June) at 12 noon. Friday being the day of exercising option of *Teji Mandi* and over 60 members apprehending that in the event of the work of the meeting not being over by 2 p.m. or 2-30 p.m. (B.T.) they might be inconvenienced in covering their transactions arising out of *Teji Mandi* they sent in another requisition requesting that the time of the meeting be altered whereupon Mr. W. T. Halai has fixed that the Teji Mandi Option will be exercised this day at 2 p.m. (B.T.). The transaction will thereafter go on till 2-50 p.m. (B.T.) The meeting will be at 3 p.m. (B.T.) and after, the meeting, time permitting, the Bazar will go on as usual.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

JUTES RULE FIRM

CALCUTTA, June 9.

In the share market jutes with more activity apparent ruled firm. Bull operators were more interested though outside support is still limited. Coals were dull. Teas were quiet though Darajeeling and Dooar Gardens are wanted without finding sellers. In industrials Indian Iron and Steel continue firm and a fair turnover resulted. Burn and Co. ordfl are also steady and the turn was dearer. Government securities were quiet. Following are the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 per cent loan 1945/55 108/7.

Jutes:—Alliance ord. 643/8, Anglo-India ord. 460, Auckland ord. 333, Champdany 180, Birla ord. 14/8, Cheviot 345, Clive 42/10, Dalhousie ord. 505, Delta ord. 666/8, Empire ord. 60/8, Fort William 383, Hooghly ord. 92, Hooghly pref. 17, Howrah 48/1, Hukumchand ord. 18, do pref. 100/12, Kamarhatty ord. 720, National 33/7, New Central 658/8, Northbrook ordd 60/4, Northbrook pref. 120, Orient 305, Presidency 11/10, Reliance 85/8.—A. P.

SILENT HOME-COMING OF CARR & GILLMAN

LONDON, June 6.

Newspapers are contrasting the mobbing of Capt. Lindberg at Croydon with the silent home-coming of Carr and Gillman whose arrival at Victoria yesterday was unknown to the public or even to the Aero Club. They were privately welcomed at the station by a dozen people. There is some disposition in the press to criticise official reticence.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Y. M. C. A. BEATEN BADLY.

After their good display against the R.A.M.C., a few days ago it was disappointing to see the Y.M.C.A. go down so badly when they played the Royal Artillery yesterday. The Y.M.C.A. have fallen upon evil days and it is all they can do to scrape together sufficient players to make up one team. For this reason, the Y.M.C.A. "B" team has been withdrawn from the second division, thus making room for the Colaba United whom the W.I.F.A. have invited to fill the vacancy created. To make matters worse far too many changes have been made, with the result, that little or no understanding exists when the team appears on the field. There were several individually good players on the Y. M. side yesterday, but the good work they did was always nullified owing to the lack of usefuul support. Pack in the forward line was a prominent figure, while Aldridge and Mottram, backed up by Brearley in goal, did all that was possible.

The Young Men were the first to score, Duthie netting in the early part of the game, but the gunners were quick to retaliate and before the interval arrived they had scored four goals, the fourth being a converted penalty kick. The soldiers were playing well and the forwards took advantage of every available opportunity, their shooting being faultless. After the interval, however, although they monopolised the game, the forwards could do nothing right in front of goal where their shooting was extremely weak and inaccurate. Time after time they were within certain range, but the ball invariably went wide by yards. The Young Men made a few dangerous raids which almost materialised, but the R.A. backs managed to tide over the danger and the losers could not add to their score. Brearley made some excellent saves in the closing stages of the match, but he was unable to prevent Rutter scoring the fifth goal.

ROYAL ARTILLERY ..... 5 goals.
Y.M.C.A. ..... 1 goal.

R.A. :—Lockwood; Davis and Brown; Sheppard, Benham and Smith; Mitchell, Devine, Fieldhouse, Rutter and E. Davis.

Y.M.C.A. :—Brearley; Aldridge and Mottram; Hallam, Iburn and Hagger; Ward, Haylock, Pack, Duthie and Osborne.

Referee:—Mr. Lowe.

POLICE FORCE A DRAW.

In the second division fixture on the Oval between the Attached Section and the Police, the latter did well to force a draw with a team which is reputed to have beaten the Staffords in a practice match. Colquhoun scored for the Attached Section in the first half, but the Police rallied strongly in the succeeding moiety and equalised through Hibbert. They did most of the attacking and should have increased their score, but the forwards missed several good chances at short range and thus the end found the teams still level.

Attached Section ..... 1 goal.
Police ..... 1 goal.

ATTACHED SECTION:—Hicks; Hall and Stock; Marshall, Lawson and Leek; Colquhoun, Harrison, Buxton, Foulston, and Burges.

POLICE:—Carter; Hewson and Dewey; Priestley, Hibbert and Gardener; Littlewood, Rabbitt, Williams, Ridley and Salcanha.

Referee:—Mr. Reynolds.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

R.A.M.C. vs. G.I.P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	London, June 9.
Previous Closing Rate	16.37
To-day's Opening Rate	16.48
Difference	+.11
To-day's Closing Rate	16.83
Difference	+.46

LIVERPOOL.

Previous Closing Rate	8.76
To-day's Opening Rate	8.84
Difference	+.08
To-day's Closing Rate	8.86
Difference	+.10
Breach July Expectations	Rs. 342.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

Silver Ready	26 3 0
	0 3 0 higher.
Silver Forward	26 3 0
	0 3 0 higher.

Tone of Market.—India and China bought.

DR. BERNHARDI SOHN, Eilenburg, one of the foremost and oldest manufacturers of artificial stone machinery and also hollow block and cement block machinery, are now represented in India by

RUSTOMJI N. BAPASOLA,
10, Forbes Street, Fort.

Those who intend to purchase such machinery are requested to communicate with Mr. **BAPASOLA** at the above address.
6

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1927.

MISCONCEPTIONS.

Cut to the quick by the charge we justly made that it had vilified Mahatma Gandhi when it said that he had done a disservice to the Nagpur "Republicans" and also to the national movement by the declaration of his views in regard to the chances of successful civil disobedience at the present time, the "Indian National Herald" vainly tried yesterday to make the "amende honorable" to Mahatma Gandhi. There is no more talk in that fatuous endeavour to convince its readers that it did not mean what it said, about "fatwas" and about Gandhiji's "virtually outcasting Avari and his followers." It is comic to notice that there is instead a desire on the part of "The Herald" to indicate that in its hasty and ill-natured criticism of Gandhiji it had gone too far, farther even than the limits which it considers proper for the conduct of "decent" journalism. "We realise," "The Herald" says, "that if his name was improperly used by Mr. Avari for the purpose of blessing the Nagpur movement it was necessary to issue a disclaimer." We wish the realisation had come earlier to "The Herald" but we note that its mood of penitence changes immediately into one of truculent regret that Gandhiji's "personal" view is that there is "no atmosphere for civil disobedience."

The "personal" view of the "presiding geniuses" of "The Herald" is, of course, that there is such an atmosphere, but in its anxiety to demonstrate how Mahatmaji's leadership is no longer active, it runs away from the real issue, the issue as to how a large scale movement under the auspices of the Congress can be launched, however courageous the action may be of individual men like Mr. Avari who are anxious to practise it on their own responsibility. "Be that as it may," "The Herald" says, "how on earth an atmosphere is to be created while the chief apostle of Satyagraha is in retirement .... we find it difficult to understand." We venture to suggest to "The Herald" and to all those who are so impatient of Mahatma's blunt methods of calling a spade a spade and asking the country to prepare itself for direct action again by achieving communal and political unity that it will be easy for it to have him back at the helm of national leadership if only those who talk of the work in the country and the futility of any other work really did the work in the country leaving those who believed in Council-work severely to themselves. The atmosphere necessary for direct action would be created only if those who arrogate to themselves an intimate knowledge of the practice and principles of non-co-operation really did constructive work, work which would help forward the task of communal and political unity, instead of indulging in mere verbal fireworks, in mere vindictive denunciations of those who are temperamentally inclined to pursue national ends through the legislatures.

It is refreshing to note that "The Herald" would be ready to follow Mahatma Gandhi if he were "the active leader of a nation-wide Non-co-operation movement at the present time." We have repeatedly emphasized in these columns that the only way for India to achieve Swaraj is to be ready again to make such a nation-wide effort. But we ask "The Herald" and those of its way of thinking whether their political strategy is at present such as to evolve the conditions precedent to such a nation-wide effort. It is foolish to suggest that because Mahatma Gandhi is in retirement he has ceased to take active part in the conduct of politics. The evidence to the contrary is so overwhelming that the desire to find him deposed can alone make people blind to the active influence he wields. There is no publicist or publicists, except perhaps the presiding geniuses of "The Herald," there is no party or parties, no body of men engaged in political endeavour, whatever the political label they bear, but are not anxious to secure guidance from him. At the Gauhati Congress it was his influence which dominated, it was his advice which led to the passing of the resolutions which laid down the nature of the work expected from Congressmen in the legislatures and in the country. The wording of those resolutions recognises fully and frankly that there is not at present an atmosphere of civil disobedience in the country, by omitting all reference to civil disobedience as the immediate work of the Congress. It concentrates its attention on the preparatory work, work which those who abhor Council activity can carry on with undivided attention. Resolution VI passed by the Gauhati Congress says:

"The work in the country shall be directed to the education of the people in their political rights and training them to acquire the necessary strength and power of resistance to win those rights by carrying out the constructive programme of the Congress with special reference to popularising the spinning wheel and Khaddar, promoting intercommunal unity, removal of untouchability, ameliorating the condition of the suppressed classes and the removal of the drink and drug evil and shall include the capture of local bodies, the organisation of villages, the promotion of education on national lines, the organisation of labour, both industrial and agricultural, the adjustment of relations between employers and workmen, and between landlords and tenants and the general advancement of the national, economic, industrial and commercial interests of the country."

It is, of course, not at all necessary that every field of activity indicated in this comprehensive estimate of the work in the country must be successfully tapped before direct action can be resorted to. But it is a serious misconception to suppose that such action can be begun on a nation-wide scale until at least one item in it, "inter-communal unity" can be achieved. We must emphasize again, as we have repeatedly emphasized before, that the Muslim community must be made to believe in the efficacy of this weapon of direct action even to the extent that it did believe in the glorious days of 1921, when the nation under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi made a colossal effort to march towards real freedom. Let us make every endeavour to bring back the atmosphere of those days and it can be so brought back by the work in the country indicated in the Gauhati resolutions: Are those who are so anxious to fall foul of the Mahatma, who are so unwearied in their labours of "interpreting" resolutions, really obeying that mandate?

WANTED—A DISAVOWAL.

The resolution of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Cotton Tariff Board is a challenge not only to the cotton industry but also to the whole country. For, its implication is obvious. It is that India must continue to remain in economic and political subjection to Britain. One does not know which to condemn more: the studied insolence of the bureaucracy and its masters at Whitehall or their callous indifference to the plight of an industry on which, more than on any other single industry, the prosperity of the country depends. But the resolution is not merely a challenge to the self-respect of the Indian people: it is also an opportunity to them to re-organise and mobilise their forces so as to give to the enemies of India's political freedom and economic progress the last battle before victory is won. Whether the opportunity is fully utilised or not will depend entirely on the millowners. The Nation has always supported them in their demand for effective protection. That support will continue to be given unless the millowners are so unwise as, by a suicidal step, to cease deserving it. Hitherto, the millowners on their part have not co-operated with the people in the struggle for political freedom in the vain hope that co-operation with the bureaucracy would secure for them the protection they needed. Now they to a man realise that they have been grossly betrayed and we have no doubt Mr. Walchand gave expression to the unvoiced feelings of practically all of them when he declared in effect that justice to the cotton industry, as to any other industry which even remotely competed with any British industry, would not be done until there was a root and branch change in the system of government. We are glad the Committee of the Millowners' Association has lost no time in discussing what measures should be concerted as a reply to the challenge thrown out by the Government and we have no doubt that in accomplishing this task, they will seek not only the support but also the advice of the experienced political leaders of the people. We emphasize this point because we are anxious to see that the millowners do not cripple at its very inception the country-wide agitation they intend to carry on, by any false step; and the emphasis becomes the more necessary in view of the unfortunate statement contained in the interview with Sir Victor Sassoon cabled by Reuter. Sir Victor is reported to have referred to "a cut in wages which he regards as the implied recommendation of the Tariff Board and the Central Board." The millowners could take no more disastrous step than a cut in the wages and we are glad to learn that Sir Victor's speculation has come to many of the millowners with as much surprise as to the general public which will, in no circumstance, tolerate the inhuman strategy of making the workers and their families suffering scapegoats in the struggle against the Government. We hope and trust that the millowners do not contemplate any cut. For, nothing could be economically more unjustifiable, strategically more inexpedient and morally more outrageous. Therefore, in their own interest, the millowners must lose no time in disavowing any intention to cut wages. It is unfortunate that a suspicion as regards their attitude has been aroused. But the suspicion having been aroused, any reluctance promptly and officially to remove it would make all their laudable efforts to carry on vigorous propaganda and effective agitation abortive.

TRIFLING WITH LAW.

That an accused person should have all necessary legal assistance is a maxim as sound and fundamental as that every man must be presumed to be innocent till he is proved to be guilty. Yet the question is sometimes debated whether a person, arrested for a cognizable offence and remanded into police custody, is entitled to have access to his legal advisers. Strange indeed are the vagaries of law. In the Evans case, tried before the Bombay High Court last year, the accused while in police custody, was refused by the Police access to his legal advisers and it was only when the matter was submitted to the decision of the High Court that the Police saw their error and surrendered their point. The judges, however, to leave no doubt about a point which vitally affects the ends of justice, gave elaborate concurring judgments completely establishing the right of the accused remanded into police custody to have access to his lawyers. One would have thought that the police would not bungle again after the correct legal position had been so clearly and authoritatively laid down. But if law has its vagaries, police methods have more. In the case of Mr. V. K. Acharya which we published yesterday, the circumstances of the Evans case were almost exactly reproduced. Mr. Acharya was arrested on a charge of criminal breach of trust and remanded into police custody. While he was in custody his lawyer wished to have an interview with him for necessary instructions. But the Superintendent of Police refused to grant the interview even when he was shown, at the instance of the Police Commissioner himself, the judgment in the Evans case. This is something more than bungling. The Superintendent's defence was that it was against departmental orders to grant such interviews. We would like to know whether the orders were at fault or the Superintendent's interpretation of the orders. The Presidency Magistrate Court No. 4, has once again laid down the law in favour of the accused. It is to be hoped that now at least the police officer will understand his duties better. If gross injustice is being done to a man in a city like Bombay even against a clearly-enunciated law, Heaven knows the measure of injustice meted out by the police to the poor folk in small towns and villages.

DUTCH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE PEOPLE WITH WHOM INDIA MUST COME TO TERMS

(BY C. F. ANDREWS.)

PART II.

At the end of my first Article I mentioned that the first reason for the British leaving South Africa in considerable numbers was the fact that the Government of the country is now increasingly in Dutch hands, and also the fact that the Flag of the Union is likely to exclude the Union Jack.

The second reason is almost equally strong; the British have always been essentially pioneers and settlers: the Dutch have no interest whatever outside South Africa itself, which they regard as their own home and as their own peculiar country. At the present time the call of adventure and pioneer work to the British both within South Africa, and in Great Britain itself, wich comes from the rest of Africa is peculiarly strong. Southern Rhodesia is an enormous country with one of the healthiest climates in the world, ranging from 3,000 to 4,000 feet in altitude, and exceptionally fertile. There are also great unworked mineral deposits. This huge country has only about 34,000 Europeans in it at the present moment. The vast proportion of these are British by race; the Dutch have not trekked northward. Still further North are Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which also have every fertile plateaux, and these again are crying out for Settlers. On the East lie Tanganyika and Kenya, which again have vast plateaux where the white men from Great Britain think that they will be able to settle and bring up their children around them. Immense advertisements and propaganda are being carried on in London, and all over Great Britain to induce Settlers to come out to these vacant lands. For the time being, therefore, South Africa has been almost sidetracked. Indeed, not only is it getting practically no new settlers, as the statistics have shewn, but there is also a very large departure of British from South Africa to go into these new fields of adventure, and to do that one work which the British appear peculiarly fitted to, namely, the pioneer work of opening up a new country to civilisation and progress.

These two reasons when taken together, namely, the fact that the Dutch are now in power in South Africa, and the fact that vast new spaces are opening out further north in Africa, under the British Flag, easily account for the remarkable change in population which is taking place before our very eyes. It cannot be too often stated, or too clearly understood, that South Africa is very rapidly becoming a Dutch Country, dominated by Dutch ideas, ruled by Dutch people, and having its intercourse with India through Dutchmen who have suffered a defeat at the hands of the British in the Boer War that they never forget, and never cease sub-consciously to hold within the inner recesses of their souls.

Thus to-day it is not so much a question of coming to terms with the British who still predominate in Natal, but rather to coming to an understanding with an entirely new people called the Dutch who have traditions differing by an immense atmosphere from British traditions.

(To be continued.)

THE EVOLUTION OF AN INDIAN CONSTITUTION.

(BY S. M. RAHMAN, M.L.C.).

IV.

The Liberals, rallied to the acceptance of the Reforms. They recognised them as representing a great triumph for the cause of political progress on constitutional lines. But the "politically-minded" Indians, on the whole, rejected them. Mr. Montagu never dreamt that the liberal measure of Reforms, which he had evolved after jeopardising his own political career, would give rise to such a volume of dissatisfaction throughout the country. He could not understand the attitude of Indian politicians. It was all an enigma to him. He encountered opposition from the very people for whose sake he had incurred the wrath of the powerful vested interests in the country. It blasted all his political hopes, precipitated his political fall, and hastened his untimely death.

UNWORKABLE CONSTITUTION.

The minority party in the country—the old "Moderates," now the "National Liberal Federation"—accepted office as Ministers in the Provincial Governments, but they lost touch with the people. Financial strengency prevented the development of the "nation-building departments." The third Afghan War (May to August 1919) and the military operations against the frontier tribes, cost India 15 millions sterling and created financial embarrassment. The Rowlatt Bills and the troubles in the Punjab (1919) had caused racial estrangement between the British and Indians. New political issues had come to the forefront owing to the whirlwind campaign of Mahatma Gandhi's Non-cooperation. The aftermath of the War, the general economic distress, had already added to the difficulties of a difficult political situation. All this hampered the work of the Ministers to such an extent, that they could no show any tangible results to those who derided the Reforms. The evidence of Moderate Ministers, like Messrs. Chintamani, Kelkar, and Harkissan Lal, betore the Muddiman Committee, was calculated to give the impression, that the constitution was unworkable, even with the best of intentions.

UNTENABLE ARGUMENT.

Different reasons are assigned by different parties for the failure of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms to fulfil the expectations of their framers. It is, sometimes, contended, even in well-informed Anglo-Indian circles, that India is unsuitable for the development of democratic institutions. The untenability of the argument will be apparent to even a superficial student of Indian and Islamic histories. Democratic institutions were found, even in Vedic times. Dr. Pramatha Nath Bannerji had proved to the hilt that the King in ancient India was an elected Monarch. The Village Panchayats, which have been a part and parcel of India's social system and whose origin is lost n the dim distant past, testify to the native democratic instinct. As for Islam, it is wholly saturated with the spirit of democracy. There is hardly any community in the world in which the spirit of liberty and equality is more visible and more active than that professing the Creed of Islam.

The failure was due to causes for which the framers deliberations next year, perpetrates the Constitutional Anomaly of the Government of India Act, 1919, its labours will meet with similar fate and Constitutionalism will receive a set-back from which it would take generations to recover.

WHY IT FAILED.

The failure was due to causes for which the framers of the scheme itself were responsible. A careful examination of the structure of the Government of India Act, 1919, makes it abundantly clear that the dual system of Government has proved too defective, in certain particulars to function smoothly. Its great fault lies in its impossible attempt to combine two contradictory principles, the principles of responsibility and irresponsibility, in one system of Government. A Government can either be wholly responsible or wholly irresponsible, but it can not be responsible and irresponsible, at one and the same time. The experience of the past eight years, both in the Provincial and Central Legislatures, proves beyond a shadow of doubt, that parliamentary institutions with an irremoveable Executive are a sheer political anarchronism. In his zeal for producing a Constitution "suited to the requirements of India," a Constitution which may satisfy the "Governing Caste" as well as the "politically-minded" Indians. Mr. Montagu attempted a feat which was beyond statesmanship.

Notes of the Day.

Peace, Perfect Peace.

In India the talk is, on the part of those who deny her freedom, of "the progressive realisation of self-government". In Iraq the talk is of "progressive establishment of an independent Government in Iraq" on the part of those who hold Iraq in the same kind of grip as they hold India but who do not at present find it convenient and diplomatic to make the Iraquis feel how hard that grip is. So their King is prevailed upon to say how happy and unclouded his relations now are with the English, the *de facto* rulers of Iraq. In the past there were differences between him and them, confessed King Faisul at the Palace Banquet in Baghdad when he entertained the British High Commissioner, but he added "the world should know that such difficulties were merely pauses enabling us to co-operate more fully after maturer consideration". We suppose British diplomacy would like such pauses to extend into one continuous pause in which a puppet King co-operates with it as much as to allow everything being done in Iraq in the way it likes.

Liquor in Madras.

The "Madras Mail" has fallen foul of Sir T. Sadashiva Iyer for his bold exposure of the Madras Excise policy. The paper does not attempt to controvert his opinion that nearly 95 per cent of murders are directly or indirectly due to liquor. But it takes exception to his statement that "though the Government of Madras proclaim that they want to reduce the excise revenue they really do not want to forego a pie." The "Mail" is also amazed that an ex-official should take up such an attitude towards Government policy. That the Government of Madras, as, indeed, of most other provinces, cling at all cost to liquor revenue is a notorious fact and not merely an opinion and is even openly admitted by many Excise Ministers. Thus it is that the Madras Government would not introduce even local option—not to speak of speedy prohibition. As for ex-officials and even officials condemning Government's excise policy, Sir T. S. Iyer is only one out of many such. Only the other day, at the annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association in London, Mr. Surendranath Mullick, Member of the Secretary of State's Council, roundly accused the Government of wilfully opposing the prohibition movement and even local option, "as they know that once they introduced local option they would have prohibition in five years". The Rt. Hon. Lief Jones said at the same meeting: "But for the presence of the English Government in India the Indians would have settled this question for themselves."

A Foolish Ban.

The action of the Assistant Commissioner in prohibiting responsible men like Mr. Hamid Ahmed Khan M.L.C. and Mr Kripanidhi, the joint Editor of the "Swarajya", from visiting the Malayan Emigration Depot is as foolish as it is arrogant. It is an affront to the public without whose co-operation the Labour Depot cannot function. The public will not only resent such high-handedness but may ask why the official found it necessary to bang the door against responsible leaders. Thus Government gain nothing, the people are offended and all because of the superciliousness of an official. There has been so much discontent in the past in connection with the affairs of emigration depots that the Government of Madras sometimes invited popular leaders to visit the depots, see things for themselves and reassure the people. And here is an official turning away an M.L.C., who has specially devoted himself to the study of emigration problems! It is not sufficient to bring up the matter before the Council. Leaders should somehow investigate the affairs of the Depot.

Art Treasures at Herculaneum.

Great things are expected from the excavations now being made at Herculaneum near Naples. It is hoped that a veritable treasure of Greek and Roman Art will soon be brought to light far surpassing the glories of the neighbouring city of Pompeii. It seems the hope is well-founded. For, while Pompeii was essentially a commercial town, Herculaneum is known to be the museum of Greco-Roman art as the patricians who built palaces and country houses there were all patrons and lovers of Greek art. Besides Herculaneum is much nearer Vesuvius than Pompeii and consequently when Vesuvius poured down its torrents of lava on the hapless city nearly 20 centuries ago, it was impossible for the inhabitants to take many things with them. Thus what was lost to the inhabitants may be trusted to be treasured up in the bosom of the earth for the benefit of posterity. The results of some stray excavations at Herculaneum in the past lead one to believe that many works of art are still preserved unimpaired. The Rome correspondent of the "Observer" says: "The marble excavated is not calcined, the glass is not melted and not only is the outline of every bronze statue unimpaired, but its delicate surface patina is almost as fresh as when the artist left his work". Students of art and history will no doubt watch the present excavations with a lively interest.

CUT IN WAGES "NEVER IN OUR MIND."

MERELY A NEWSPAPER STUNT.

MILL-OWNERS' CONTEMPLATING WHIRLWIND AGITATION.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR MUST UNITE.

What Sir Victor Sassoon is reported to have said to the London "Financial Times" seems to have taken not a few of the Bombay millowners quite unawares. "Supposed" to have said, is the phrase of a prominent member of this brotherhood. Rumour was set afloat that the millowners were contemplating penalising their workers to avenge the smarting disappointment which the Government have caused by their decision on the Tariff Board's Report. The owners are not able to say anything on the question. While some observe studious silence, others, seem to be simply surprised at what Reuter has cabled about Sir Victor Sassoon's interview with a London paper. Whatever it may be, there is a strong feeling among the magnates of the cotton textile industry in Bombay, that they should have recourse to some drastic measures which would compel the Government to recognise their legitimate and rightful interests.

They are still not free from the Tariff shock. What they intend to do to protect their industry from foreign competition, they themselves are not yet certain about. However, the fact is that the Tariff Board Report and the reactionary and hostile attitude of the Government are at present the only question that is engaging their attention. Our millowners are furious and exasperated over the crushing blow that has been dealt to them, and the public need not be surprised at any strong agitation that may be decided upon after joint deliberations in the Committee room.

A PROGRAMME OF INTENSE AGITATION.

The Committee of the Millowners' Association met in conclave on Thursday afternoon to consider what measures they should adopt. It transpires that they considered the Board's report and the Government resolution thereon in all their bearings. Though no definite decision was arrived at, it is understood that the millowners are seriously at labour in chalking out a programme of intense agitation on a nation-wide scale. Various measures are in contemplation. The Association hopes to issue a full statement of these to the Press at an early date. It seems that they are formulating a memorial to be addressed to the Government of India in this connection setting forward their case in as comprehensive and forceful a manner as possible. As preliminary to this representation, an elaborate telegram will, it appears, be sent to the Finance Department, Government of India, apprising the Government of the millowners' viewpoint on the whole matter. The meeting also decided, it is understood, to form a subcommittee to organise the different lines of the contemplated agitation.

A NEWSPAPER "STUNT."

Another important matter considered by the Committee pertains to the workers in the industry. They nailed the lie to the counter in respect of the "stunt" created in certain quarters. In fact the Association never considered this question at all, and as one member just after the meeting said: "The question of reduction of wages has never been in our minds" and he assured our representative that no such action was in contemplation and that that would never be taken recourse to. But there is a lurking suspicion that the owners may ultimately consider this question, if they find that their representation to the Government does not bring them anything. The attitude that they are taking at present, it is said, is to keep up the sympathetic attitude the Indian Press as a whole has adopted. Whatever that may be, there is no reason to disbelieve what on eresponsible member of the brotherhood expressed especially in view of the strike experience last year.

CO-OPERATION OF CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

There is another view in this connection. A very responsible and influential millowner of Bombay said that the time had now come for capital and Labour to join together to put up an uncompromising fight against the arbitrary and hostile decisions of Simla and Delhi. But what exactly these owners are going to do in the matters is still held back from the public.

MR. CHAMAN LALL ON PROPOSED WAGE CUT

Diwan Chaman Lall, Chairman, All-India Trades Union Congress, M.L.A., interviewed, in regard to the statement made by Sir Victor Sassoon that the millowners of Bombay might have to resort to a cut in the already poor wages of the mill-workers of Bombay, said:—

I am surprised to hear that Sir Victor Sassoon has hinted at the possibility of a reduction in wages of the mill workers as a counter-move to what is alleged to be a breach of faith on the part of the Government in not giving effect to the recommendations, not so much of the Tariff Board, as of the Millowners' Association I think it is, to say the least, disgraceful for anyone to attempt to make the livelihood of indigent mill workers a pawn in the game now being played between the millowners and the Government.

WORKERS' PLIGHT.

Every Nationalist must rejoice when he hears millowners speaking of the Government as having forfeited the trust and confidence of the people and of having outlived its usefulness. But let not such nationalist rejoice prematurely. Such spasmodic patriotism I can describe only as patriotism with a silver lining. And if the dark cloud of a general lock-out is brought in to obscure the commercial sky in order that its minatory aspect might intimidate the Government as it once did over the Excise question, we will have to muster together every class of industrial workers in order to shew once for all that the industrial workers of India refuse to be made a convenience of in inevitable struggles between British capitalists and the Government on the one side and Indian capitalists and pseudo-nationalism on the other. What exactly is the position of the mill-workers? In spite of exuberant statements as to his alleged prosperity the actual position is that whereas compared with 1914 the price index in January 1927 stood at 146. the increase in real wage level stood at 121. The mill-worker is worse off to-day economically than he was in 1914; and in 1914 he was pretty nearly subsisting upon a starvation wage.

Is the mill-workers going to be trodden underfoot once again in order that men like Sir Victor Sassoon should win the congratulations of the racing world as owners of Derby winners?

A PALPABLE INJUSTICE.

If the millowners have an honest case they must place it before the country, but I warn them not to play fast and loose with their workers. To levy what amounts to blackmail from the country by threatening the livelihood of thousands of workers is neither honest nor decent, although it may be sound diplomacy and current politics. The time, indeed, has come for the Government to legislate for a minimum living wage and some of us in the Assembly intend to devote the next two years to questions relating to such legislation. But what we are now threatened with is a programme of "No wage" by some of our absentee mill-owners. I have no hesitation in saying that all the forces at the command of the Trades Union Congress both political and economic, both national and international, will be ranged against our industrialists if it should be decided to do the workers such a palpable injustice as is foreshadowed in Sir Victor Sassoon's interview.

A CORRECTION.

Sir Manmohandas Ramji asks us to correct a misrepresentation that unfortunately crept into the interview that we published on Tuesday. Instead of "13 per cent." that is mentioned in the report of the interview "30 per cent." is to be read, and "whether" is to be read as "whatever."

POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS AT WORK

BOMBAY, June 9.

Referring to the decision of the Government of India on the report of the Tariff Board and its effect on the Stock Exchange, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association said there was no reason to expect a panic or crisis in the share bazar as has been apprehended in certain quarters as deals in mills scrips have been on cautious basis and based on the existing condition of the industry, which the Tariff Board leaves unchanged.

Continuing, Mr. Shroff said he saw no reason why Government should refuse to accept the recommendations of their own Tariff Board and which was presided over by one of their own officers.

"This surely leads one," observed Mr. Shroff, "to suspect political considerations."—Free Press.

TO BE BOUND OVER?

COMRADE SINGARAVELU SUMMONED

MADRAS, June 9.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate has issued summons under Section 112 Cr. P. C. against Comrade Singarvelu Chetty calling upon him to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep peace for one year.

The allegation is that he made speeches inciting the labourers to violence.—Free Press.

HABITUAL WEARING OF KHADDAR.

"IT IS DIGNIFIED FOR MAJORITY TO YIELD."

LET THE CONGRESS DECIDE

AHMEDABAD, June 9.

Mr. Gandhi answers in to-day's *Young India* if he would relent in the matter of obligation of every member of the Congress organisation habitually to wear Khadi. He states, that there is nothing for him to relent about it, as at Gauhati, he was not insistent on the present clause. When asked, he merely gave his opinion, that experience had shown, that either the khadi clause should go altogether or it should be stiffened to mean habitual as distinguished from ceremonial wear. He has seen nothing since to alter that opinion, but if members do not desire any discipline, or after desiring discipline they do not want the clause about habitual khadi wear, and if they would laugh the khadi clause to scorn and break the rule on every occasion that offered itself to them, clause should be undoubtedly removed. In a popular institution, it must be the opinion of the majority that must count, but he has always held, that when a respectable minority objects to any rule of conduct it would be dignified for the majority and would conduce to the good of the Congress for the majority to yield to the minority.

Proceeding Mr. Gandhi writes: "This, however, is totally different from the question of my opinion. Any appeal to me to change my opinion as has been done so often before, would be to to say the least, unfair to me. I must be allowed to retain my opinion as to the khadi clause or as to the method of running the Congress organisation. All I can say is, that my opinion should have no greater weight than the opinion of any other members of the Congress." Concluding Mr. Gandhi says: "Let members of the Congress, therefore, come to a decision untrammelled by my opinion or that of anybody else. If their experience tells them, that khadi has no backing in the country, if they think that it has nothing to do with the masses, they should unhesitatively repeal the offending clause."—A. P.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

DELEGATES OF BRITAIN, DOMINIONS AND INDIA

LONDON, June 8.

Rugby.—The delegates of the Governments of Great Britain the Dominions and India to the Naval Disarmament Conference summoned to meet at Geneva on June 20 will be:

Britain: the First Lord of the Admiralty Mr. Bridgeman, Viscount Cecil and Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Field, Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff.

Canada.—The Minister of Justice Mr. Lapointe.

Australia: The High Commissioner, Sir Joseph Cook.

New Zealand: The High Commissioner Sir James Parr, and Admiral Earl Jellico.

South Africa: The High Commissioner and Trade Commissioner in Europe, M. Pienaar.

Irish Free State: The Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Fitzgerald and the Attorney General Mr. Costello.

India: The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Bridgeman.—B. O. W.

INDIAN DELEGATION'S OFFICIAL DINNER AT GENEVA

LONDON, June 8.

Geneva.—The Indian delegation to the Labour Conference gave the first official dinner last evening. Prominent members of the Conference attended including Sir Dorab Tata, whose wife is representing the women of India on the International Council of women which is meeting here. After dinner Lady Chatterjee gave a reception which was largely attended.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO M. VOIKOV'S MURDER

NOTABLE ARRESTS IN WARSAW

LONDON, June 9.

Warsaw.—The authorities and the press are much upset at M. Voikev's assassination which they deeply condemn. The former have ordered a number of arrests including that of the Polish representative of the Grand Duke Nicholas, prominent Russian emigres, and are carrying out searches with a view to ascertaining whether the Russian Monarchise circles are concerned with the crime.

The editor of a Russian paper at Vilna has been arrested for appealing for funds to engage counsel to defend Kowerda. The latter was recently given Polish citizenship as he was born in Polish territory.—Reuter.

NO PROHIBITION OF MUSIC

NO CONVERSION BY FORCE OR FRAUD

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI'S APPEAL TO MUSLIMS

AKOLA, June 9.

"Islam did not prohibit music before mosque, nor did Hinduism enjoin it on Hindus," said Maulana Mahomed Ali, addressing a public meeting last night at Akola, on his way back from Hyderapad.

He wanted Muslims to purify and correct themselves and act as Islam enjoined, so that the day may come, when not only Hindus but others of other faiths would embrace Islam. He wanted every non-Muslim to get into their fold with a genuine desire to remain in it. Islam was, he considered, the only true religion of the world. Maulana Mahomed Ali was for "Tablig" but he would not like to have conversions to their faith by force or fraud.

"If Hindus," said Maulana Mahomed Ali "would insist on the use of public streets for playing music before mosques at all times, Muslims would also be justified in taking out a cow procession to establish their rights on public streets."

He wanted Muslims to tolerate the injustice that is being done to them that their conduct may attract more and more Hindus to their religion.

The Maulana was not afraid of the "danda" of Dr. Moonje, but he wanted Muslims in the interests of their religion to look to the large number of the depressed classes who were treated unjustly by Hindus. They should be taken to Islam where they will be treated with equality.

According to the tenets of Islam, continued the Maulana, Muslims were asked to do "Kurbani" of a thing dearest to them, but they have now chosen cow as the cheapest and a suitable animal. There was, therefore, he thought, no special meaning in the sacrifice of cow. For himself, he had ceased cow killing on Bakr 'd, nor did he eat cow flesh voluntarily. He asked Hindus not to sell cows to the butcher and try to make goats cheaper and cows dearer. That would, he said, solve the knotty problem automatically. If they had Swaraj, this could be accomplished in a year.

Concluding his speech, Maulana Mahomed Ali asked Muslims to be bold and follow the teachings of Islam honestly.—Free Press.

DISTURBANCE APPREHENDED

DELHI MAGISTRATE PROMULGATES SUPPLEMENTARY ORDER

DELHI, June 9.

Owing to the different interpretations given by Hindus and Moslems to the proclamation of June 1 in the matter of permissible and prohibited routes for leading the sacrificial cattle to the slaughter house, there is considerable feeling among both the communities. The District Magistrate has therefore promulgated a supplementary order which runs as follows:

"Whereas the relations between Hindus and Mahomedans of Delhi continue to be strained by reason of the approaching Bakr-Id and whereas it is necessary to take every precaution to prevent any dangerous breach of peace, and whereas doubts have arisen concerning the correct interpretation of the customary proclamation under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code issued on June 1st prescribing the areas, in which sacrificial cows may be kept and the routes along which they may and may not be taken and that the proclamation appears to have been misinterpreted in the past, the District Magistrate has by a supplementary proclamation clarified and defined the limits of areas within the city walls wherein it is permissible to keep sacrificial cows or whereby and wherefrom it is permissible to take them out to the slaughter house and all other areas within the city walls not so defined are not so permissible and under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, the District Maistrate prohibits the keeping or taking out of sacrificial cows in or from such other areas on the occasion of Bakr-Id and enjoins all the inhabitants of Delhi to comply with these orders and remove before the date of the Bakr-Id any sacrificial cows now possessed by them within such other areas as are now clearly explained to be prohibited."—A. P.

SEC. 144 IN AGRA

AGRA, June 9.

In connection with the Bak-Id the District Magistrate has issued an order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting the carrying of lathis from 11th to 13th June. The public are also warned that punitive police will be located in places where there are disturbances.—A. P.

COLOUR BAR IN ENGLAND.

"BOYCOTT WHITES IN INDIA."

COMRADE "SAK'S" LETTER TO AUTHORITIES.

LONDON, May 19.

A London correspondent has sent on to the Free Press of India, text of the letters written by Ball-room managers, who have sought to impose a colour ban in Edinburgh to various Indian students' associations.

The following is a copy of the letter received by the E. I. Association 11, George Square:—

Dear Sir,

In order to meet the views of local patrons, my Directors have instructed me to say that they find it necessary to request gentlemen of colour to refrain from patronising their Dance Hall at Maximes, West Tollcoss. This decision has been come to purely on that score, and is not intended to convey any suggestion that coloured patrons as a whole have not been gentlemanly in their conduct when visiting the Ball-room. I shall be obliged if you will advise your Members accordingly. The staff at Maximes have received instructions to refraain from giving admission tickets to coloured patrons on and after 28th inst.

I take this opportunity for thanking your Members for the patronage accorded in the past to the Company's Ball-room, and to express the hope that the Directors' decision will be accepted in the spirit in which it has been come to and will not be regarded in any way as a personal slight to any individual.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) G. A. N. C. MENZIES,
Secretary.

The following letter has been received by the Hon. Secretary of the Indian students' Union, Edinburgh, from the manager of the Capitol Restaurant.

Dear Sir,

I should like you to inform all members of the Union who use the above Restaurant on and after Saturday, 23rd inst., admittance will be refused this being the definite instructions given to me by the Directors of the above Company.

By conveying this decision of the Directors to all Indian students through you, it saves a curt refusal to serve individuals, should they enter the Restaurant.

I may add that this is not directed against the Indian Community only, but includes all coloured patrons.

Yours faithfully,
MANAGER.

The same attitude has been adopted by other concerns, "who felt incumbent to fall in with them in this question."

For instance, Mr. J. W. Fsaser, Manager, the Marine Gardens Ball-room, Postobello, Edinburgh, indicating his decision to Indian students wrote:—

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter of 29th inst., regarding the exclusion of foreigners from the above Ball-room, owing to the attitude which has been taken up in this direction by the Managers of all the other dance halls in town, I feel it incumbent upon me to fall in with them in this question.

I have given this matter a great deal of consideration and have come to the conclusion that it will not affect a great many people, as the number of foreigners who frequently this Ball-room was very small.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J. W. FRASER,
Manager.

SAKLATVALA'S ADVICE.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala M.P., immediately sent an appeal to four prominent conservatives, four liberals and twenty labourites in which he pointed out "the only real and effective step which it is open for them (the Indian students) to take is to institute similar boycott of all white citizens in India."

The following is the full text of Mr. Saklatvala's letter:—

18th May, 1927.

Dear Sir,

I beg to enclose copies of circulars which have been issued by certain restaurateurs and Dance Hall proprietors in the City of Edingurgh.

The matter, at this stage, may appear trivial, but it is the thin end of the wedge, introducing a barrier of colour distinction in this country, which exists on the exploitation of the very coloured people whom some are so ready to despise.

My Indian friends are not going to be stupid as to be misled by the imperialist propaganda which suggests that Indian and African students should boycott British Universities, and thus ruin their own careers. The only real and effective step which it is open for them to take is to institute a similar boycott of all white citizens in India.

I have put a question to the Secretary of State for Scotland on this matter and it is down for answer on Thursday morning, and I shall thank you then to support me to the utmost in order to get this obnoxious practice nipped in the bud.

Yours fraternally,
SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA.

Mr. William Graham, M.P., late Labour under-Secretary for Finance, acknowledging the above letter, wrote:—

18th May, 1927.

Dear Saklatvala,

I have already taken up this matter with Lord Winterton. Unfortunately owing to public accounts work, I can never be in the House at question time; but otherwise I shall do everything possible on behalf of these students. This is disgraceful treatment.—Free Press.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM GRAHAM.

CONCILIATION BOARD BUSY

ORGANISING PEACE PROPAGANDA

DELHI, June 9.

As a result of official precautions and measures adopted by the Conciliatory Board, formed at the residence of Hakim Ajmalkhan, for promoting peace and goodwill between the Hindus and Muslims, during the Bakr-Id, the situation here seems to be hopeful.

The members of the Conciliatory Board discussed yesterday more than four hours and decided to organise peace propaganda through street posters, hand-bills, personal interviews and volunteers.

The Board requests the local vernacular Press to abstain from writing anything

(Continued on Page 10.)

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

Manufactured at THE LARGEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE FACTORY IN INDIA.
GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

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THE BENGAL DETENUS.

REMARKABLE DISCLOSURES

STATE PRISONER'S TALK WITH OFFICIAL

"Forward" publishes the following:—

In the beginning of the year 1925 a high Government Official had occasion to visit some state prisoners in the Dacca Jail and had conversation with some of them. Naturally the conversation turned on the charges that had been revelled from time to time against the state prisoners. A summary of the conversation that took place between the said Official and a state prisoner then in the Dacca Jail is set out below:—

State Prisoner:—I can challenge Government Officials to produce an iota of proof against me to connect me with any anarchical crime. Can you produce any single piece of evidence against me?

Official:—I admit I have no documentary evidence against you personally but there are such proofs against others.

State Prisoner:—I am now dealing with my own case and I believe I can speak with equal authority about some of my friends. Leaving aside the question of documentary evidence, have you got any deuce to connect me and my friends with any anarchical crimes?

Official:—It may be that the group to which you belong have no connection with these crimes but you all have a revolutionary tendency, and in future if you get proper opportunities you would repeat the game of 1914-15-16.

State Prisoner:—That means you admit that our detention is due to our political opinions and not to our activities. Why then were you so loud in proclaiming that these detentions have nothing to do with the political opinions of the state prisoners?

The Official kept quiet and thereupon the state prisoner resumed his conversation.

State Prisoner:—And you of all persons gave out a false story in the Council that we were smuggling arms that were captured in Colombo and other party of Indian and Pacific Oceans. You know full well that those arms awere inported by and were meant for the Chinese Nationalists. But still you told quite a false story in the Council.

No reply from the Official.

State Prisoner:—Again if you come to the question of political opinions I can assure you that about 90 per cent of our countrymen hold the same political opinions as we do. But they keep silent some out of fear and others out of self-interest. If they get proper opportunities they would all join the revolution it and when it ever comes.

The Official smiled and said "Every young Indian is a potential revolutionary."

State Prisoner:—Then put the whole lot into jail. And don't you think it very natural and manly to be so, especially in a subject country. What would you yourself do if during the last War England was conquered and governed by Germany?

Again the Official smiled.

State Prisoner:—When would you release us? Does it depend on the political atmosphere of the country or on the change of our mentality?

Official:—On both.

State Prisoner:—As regards the political situation of the country it depends entirely on the Government. Grant us handsome and liberal Reforms and you will find a calm atmosphere. As regards the change of our political opinions, I can assure you there is not the least chance of it, at least not in the near future.

After pausing a while, the Official said "I regret to hear this" and went away.

"READY TO SERVE MY COUNTRY."

AKALI LEADER'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

LAHORE, June 9.

In reply to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's telegram, Sardar Kharak Singh, the Akali leader has sent the following message: "As a humble Congressman I am always ready to serve my country to the best of my ability. I hope you will find the Sikhs always fighting the national struggle shoulder to shoulder with other Indian communities."

Mahatma Gandhi has sent the following telegram to Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar on the release of Sardar Kharak Singh: "God be thanked Sardar Kharak Singh is released. Wish reception success."—A. P.

SHUDDHI SABHA'S APPREHENSION

HINDU LEADERS' LIVES IN JEOPARDY

DELHI, June 8.

Delhi Shuddhi Sabha has telegraphed to the Viceroy praying that the alleged gang of conspirators behind Abdul Rashid, the alleged assassin of Swami Shradhanand which was still at large should be traced and brought to book. Otherwise the lives of prominent Hindu leaders like Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Moonje, Lala Lajpatrai and Swami Chiddanad (Secretary, Shuddhi Sabha) were in danger.—A.P.

NEITHER POLITICAL NOR COMMUNAL

MEDICAL MISSION TO CHINA

DR. HARDIKAR'S STATEMENT

HUBLI, June 9.

Doctor Hardikar, the General Secretary, Hindustani Seva Dal, Hubli, has issued the following statement ot the Press:—

"Though the Hindustani Seva Dal which is a Congress organisation is sending a Medical Mission to China, I hasten to make it clear that the mission will be a purely medical one and absolutely free from politics. Presidents of the Congress and the Dal, Messrs. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and T. C. Goswami have, in their appeal, issued some time ago, assured the country to that effect.

The Congress has taken the lead as some one had to make a move in the matter, but it is not a Congress affair only. It is a concern of all. Moreover, it should be clearly understood that the mission is purely a humanitarian one and that it will strictly follow the rules of the International Red Cross or Red Crescent Society. Neither communal colour attaches to the mission. Hindus and Muslims, Parsees, Christians, Sikhs, Jews and any one who desires to join may apply. I assure every body that the Selection Committee will select on nationalist and efficiency basis alone. No one need be suspicious of either colour or object of the mission. Government too can have no objection and we expect permission for passports soon. In view of this fact I appeal to all parties in India, to whatever class, creed or political opinion they belong to, help the Dal generously in making the mission a success. As the Selection Committee will not meet till June 18, the time for receiving application is extended to June 15, only 15 persons are to be selected."—Free Press.

POLITICAL OFFICERS' CONFERENCE

VICEROY TO BE PRESENT

CALCUTTA, June 9.

The Simla Correspondent of "The Statesman" says a conference of political officers will be held in Simla early in July.

It will be attended by important political officers of all parts of India and will give the Viceroy, as the head of the Political Department, an opportunity to meet these officerrs and discuss with them various aspects of their work.—Free Press.

STRIKE OF MEDICOS IN DARBHANGA

B. AND O. GOVT. COMMUNIQUE

RANCHI, June 8.

In connection with the strike of students of the Darbhanga Medical School during the annual examination in April last, a communique has been issued intimating that in the opinion of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, punishments awarded to those responsible for the incident are the lightest which considering the gravity of the offence the managing committee could inflict. In all nine students were rusticated for a year and two for six months while ninety-one were fined rupees fifteen each and deprived of all scholarships.—A. P.

AND STILL THEY COME!

P. W. D. MEN STRIKE AGAIN

MADRAS, June 9.

All workmen of the Public Works Department workshop at Royapuram again downed tools this morning, their alleged grievances being the non-payment of wages for the day they were on strike, last time, and the refusal to grant general increment in their wages. Negotiations are proceeding between representatives of the men and officials of the workshop which is being guarded by a strong posse of police.—A. P.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE.

LONDON SITTINGS TO COMMENCE ON MONDAY.

LONDON, June 9.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture in India will begin public sitting in London on June 13th when evidence will be taken with regard to the technical and educational questions, and also the reputation of Indian agricultural products in British markets.—Reuter.

DR. MOONJE'S TOUR PROGRAMME

POONA, June 9.

An extensive tour programme has been arranged for Dr. B. S. Moonje, the President of the Hindu Mahasabha, through Maharashtra.

Dr. Moonje will leave Nagpur on June 15, and will visit important places in various districts, nearly forty in number.

The tour will come to an end on July 20.—Free Press.

BAN ON "FORWARD"

PROBABLE REASONS FOR EXCLUSION

"PILFERING FROM BEHIND."

CALCUTTA, June 9.

Explaining the probable reasons for the reported ban on its entry into Burma "Forward" states that on February 13, it published "Our Burma Letter" containing news items under the sub-headings "The Chinese and the British Government" and "British Aggressions." On the 16th it commented on these items under the caption "Pilfering from behind." About two months later, the paper received a letter from the Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government stating that the Government of Burma had intimated, that if the paper repeated the totally unfounded rumours contained in the article "Pilfering from Behind," action would be taken to exclude the paper from Burma. The editor replied to this letter stating that "Forward" and its correspondent were quite prepared to prove the truth of the rumours, if the Government of Burma appointed an impartial enquiry committee. If there be any occasion to repeat the facts in dispute "Forward" would do so regardless of the threat of exclusion.—A. P.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 10TH.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: GEMINI ("JEMMY.")

If to-day is your birthday astrological signs indicate that your mind is very analytical, analysing even the minutest details bordering on ridiculousness and neighbouring on ludicrousness, for instance, instead of taking the word of your wife you will scan the daily bazaar expenses incurred by her and see if she has not "laid aside" an anna or two in purchase of chillies, sour lemons, green ginger and etc. and see that what is saved of these green groceries are not recounted in expenses the next day! Your will power is generally strong, but being born when Luxmi, the Goddess of fortune, was busy elsewhere with allotting the handsome shares to the new-borns of princes and potentates, the power of your purse will always be poor. There is no chance for you to have a will for your issues, (and you will have quite a battery of them). Your financial position will always be very weak in spite of the best efforts of your household Blackett to make your rickety "Khatara" move on and to find ont ways and means to wipe off the deficit and show a respectable surplus, basing, all throughout, her calculations, of course on 1|4 as of old and not the new-fangled 1|6, including the exchanges of raw foodstuffs and other household articles with your neighbours. Your chief weakness is your stubbornness and irascibility. You will be advised by some aged relatives to cure yourself of your "temper", otherwise they will predict for you a very miserable death which in the Gujerati proverb book, is noted as "dog's death." Of course, the dog spoken of in the proverb is a pariah dog who generally dies uncared for and unwept for, like some of the pariah species of humanity in this so-called civilised world. For there are many lucky dogs possessed by high-browed Moneybags who spend on each of their favourite dogs a sum that would feed a dozen starving human "souls".

As there is considerable misapprehension about the true origin of this proverb, and as "clearing the misapprehenson" is the order of the day, the following incident requires wider publicity. In a certain village there lived, in good old days, a "nim hakim" that is, a half, meaning, imperfect, inexperienced hakim. His speciality was the curing of dog's diseases. Once he was called to cure a peculiar disease of a rich man who visited the village. Not having tried an experiment on a human being he was at his wits' end, but his supreme presence of mind at last came to his help. Mentally calculating the admeasurements that is, height and weight girth and also food and drink ("aqua" only) requirements of a dog, and those of a man he came to the conclusion that his patient was at least 20 times as "big" as a dog, so he gave the patient a dose twenty times as much as he was giving to a dog, and lo and behold, this soon ended his agonies and miseries and he was gathered to his "fathers" whom he was all the while remembering while suffering from excruciating pains! This incident gave rise to the proverb, "To die a dog's death"!

Jokes apart, looking to the world-famous book, Raphel's Ephemeries (for 1927), it is noted that, Venus will be in conjunction with Mars at about 10-30 a.m. to-day, which means hindering of love affairs, break or breach of appointments, and a clash of interests, and scuffles. You can, therefore, be well advised to avoid going to the Cuffe Parade or Apollo Bunder for a couple of days and making appointments with the objects of your heart for meeting at the Hanging or Victoria Gardens, etc.)

"CONCEIVED IN URRY"

DELHI PROPOSALS.

PLEA FOR SEPARATION OF SIND

HYDERABAD, (Sind), June 8.

The main points touched by Khan Bahadur Shah Nawazkhan Bhutto, C.I.E., M.L.C., in his presidential speech at the meeting of the Sind Mahomedan Association a copy of which has just been made available relate to the Delhi proposals, the separation of Sindh and mixed versus separate electorates. He characterised the Delhi proposals as having been conceived in the same hurry as the Lucknow Pact which had done positive harm to the Mussalman community by reducing it to a minority throughout India.

Regarding the separation of Sindh tracing past history upto the Delegation Act of 1868 resulting in one man's rule he said there were proposals in the beginning to join Sindh with the Punjab. But on the eve of the Montford Reforms, Sindh Hindu opinion asked for a constitution of Sindh into a separate province even with separate electorates. But the movement failed owing the lack of consciousness among Sindh Mussalmans. The reasons for our present demand of separation were the same as those advanced by the Hindus ten years ago namely that Union had crippled our growth. Our education remained neglected our agricultural and irrigational problems remained unsolved, resulting in such demoralisation that even with the fullest sympathy of His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, nothing was being done by Government for Sindh.

Referring to the All-India Congress Committee resolution, Khan Bahadur Bhutto expressed disappointment with it for mixing up the question of vital importance of the separation of Sindh with that of the Karnatak and thus pitching us against the Bombay Government who would oppose it owing to their being thus reduced in size and importance.

PLEA FOR SEPARATE ELECTORATES

Referring to joint electorates Khan Bahadur Bhutto said that they had a fair experience of the working of general electorates, mixed electorates with reserved seats and of separate electorates and he had no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that separate electorates were the only guarantee of self-preservation and the best form of exercise of the franchise so far invented for a population living under the most peculiar circumstances unknown in other parts of the world.—A. P.

INDIA-ENGLAND FLIGHT

ANOTHER NON-STOP VENTURE

LONDON, June 8.

Rugby.—It is officially confirmed that under the auspices of the Air Ministry a further attempt to break the non-stop aeroplane flight record by reaching India will be made by service pilots during the current month. The date has not yet been definitely fixed but the machine to be used has been selected and will be a Hawker-Horsley aeroplane similar to that used by Lieuts. Carr and Gillman in their splendid flight last month. The personnel for the flight has not yet been decided but newspapers anticipate that Carr will again pilot the machine. The aeroplane is not specially designed and built for the purpose of this flight but it is a standard bomber, and will when fully loaded weigh about seven tons. Probably the start will be made from Cranwell, the Lincolnshire aerodrome, as in the case of the recent flight.—B.O.W.

AIR SERVICE BETWEEN LONDON AND BAGHDAD,

TO BE INAUGURATED SHORTLY

LONDON, June 8.

Paris.—Bagdad will be only a week's distance from London by overland route via Marseilles and by ship thence to Beirut and new Beirut-Baghdad French air Service which will be opened shortly via Aleppo at the same fares as British desert motor route which will have to face serious competition.—Reuter.

CAPT. COCK'S WHEREABOUTS

VIGILANT ANGLO-TURKISH SEARCH

LONDON, June 8.

Constantinople.—Cocks has not been heard of since he left Koniah on 26th May. The British embassy and Turkish aerial authorities are making investigations. Cocks probable route from Koniah to Constantinople would be through Kutaia and Panderma, which are over most barren and rugged part of the country with many narrow defiles. If the plane came to grief here it might never be found. A Representative of the British Embassy is motoring to Koniah and to Pandermo to investigate.—Reuter.

"OUTRAGEOUS ACT OF VANDALISM."

DEMOLITION OF HISTORIC SIGHT

UPROAR IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, June 9.

The residence, where Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, father of modern Bengali literature, was born and sang the cultural renaissance of Bengal is going to be demolished on the request of the E. B. Railway authorities who want to extend their Passengers' Yard at Naihati station.

This has created a storm of protest in Bengal, and a movement has been set afoot by Sir P. C. Ray, Babu Bepin Chandra Pal, Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari and others to prevent this vandalism and preserve the historic place, where literateurs of Bengal flock once every year to pay their respectful homage to the creator of "Bande Mataram."

Sir Devaprasad characterised the proposal as an outrageous act of vandalism. He says every nation in the world preserves houses connected with the names of persons less illustrious at nation's expense.

Sir P. C. Ray says the home of Bankim Chandra consecrated by his hallowed memory must be preserved as a national memorial. It is a national asset and a point of honour to the Bengali nation.—Free Press.

GENERAL AVARI CONGRATULATED

BHANDARA CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

NAGPUR, June 9.

Severe criticism was levelled against the Working Committee for exonerating the Madras Swarajists by Mr. Ruikar, the leader of the Nagpur Satyagraha movement, in his presidential address to Bhandara District Conference which opened its session, yesterday, at Tiroda.

The Conference adopted resolutions condemning the decision of the Working Committee exonerating the Madras Swarajists and supporting Mr. Ogle's resolution on the boycott of British goods adopted by the All-India Congress Committee at Bombay.

Another resolution congratulated "General" Avari on his heroism and supported the Nagpur Satyagraha movement.

Among other resolutions passed by the Conference one referred to total prohibition in the province.—Free Press.

SARDAR KHARAK SINGH IN AMRITSAR

MAMMOTH CROWDS GREET HIM AT RLY. STATION

AMRITSAR, June 8.

A huge crowd of about 250,000 greeted Sardar Kharak Singh, the Akali leader on his arrival here. Sardar Kharak Singh who is about 60 with a flowing white beard was clad in dark khaddar and a black turban. As soon as the crowds came to know that he had got down at Chheharta, people began to run towards the place and the road from Khalsa College to the railway station a distance of more than a mile was immediately lined with spectators. The regular procession however started from the railway station about 4 p.m. and was headed by bands of Akali Jathas from Amritsar, Jullundur, Montgomery, Ambala, Delhi, Jhelum and Rawalpindi. There was a corps of Akalis on horseback, a cycle corps, boyscouts and a ladies Jatha. The procession entered the city at about 4-30 whole route being decorated with arches flags and buntings and lined with innumerable spectators. Sardar Kharak Singh was seated in a car along with Sardar Bahadur Mehtab Singh, Dr. Kitchlew and L. Roopalal Puri. The procession terminated at the Golden Temple.—A. P.

ANGLO-IRAKIAN RELATIONS,

KING FAISAL EXPRESSES FOND HOPES

LONDON, June 8.

Bagdad.—Speaking at the Palace Banquet, King Faisal made an interesting reference to Anglo-Iraq relations, which he maintained were at present unclouded. "It cannot be said that there have been no differences between us in past but the world should know that such difficulties were merely pauses enabling us to co-operate more fully after maturer consideration".

The High Commissioner replaying said that King George five years ago enjoined on him that the basic principle underlying the relations between the Governments of Britain and Iraq was co-operate towards a common and namely, progressive establishment of independent government in Iraq friendly to and bound by gratitude and obligation to Britannic Majesty's Government. There was no question of British Government pursuing a policy with any other object in view.—Reuter.

TERRIBLE LABOUR CONDITIONS

PLEA FOR UNITED FRONT

MR. SAKLATVALA'S MESSAGE TO HIS CONSTITUENTS

The following is the message of Mr. S. Saklatvala to his constituents on his return from India:—

I am glad to be back again in my constituency in Battersea to take up my work in Parliament on behalf of the workers, and I will do all in my power to help in the struggle against the iniquitous Trade Union Bill of the Government.

The Trade Union Bill, if passed, will create a very grave position for the workers of this country, and will drive them back to the awful conditions of slavery that existed in Great Britain prior to the uprise of the Trade Union movement.

I have just returned from India and can testify to the terrible conditions under which workers unprotected by a strong Trade Union or Labour movement are compelled to live. A similar state of degradation is in store for the workers of Britain.

As a first and essential step of preparation, the workers in every locality must present a united front in resistance to this Bill. Only the united pressure of the workers on their official leaders will force those leaders to fight. In every district a strong Council of Action and a Workers' Defence Corps should be formed to prepare the whole Labour movement for an energetic campaign against the Bill, culminating in a real General Strike of all workers, efficiently organised with due notices by each Trade Union Federation, and conducted with ability and care.

NO PETTIFOGGING AMENDMENTS.

In Parliament, all the Labour M.P.'s must be asked by their respective constituencies to obstruct all parliamentary business if the Bill is not withdrawn. It is no use fighting the Bill by pettifogging amendments. The workers of Battersea will remember that in spite of the loud protests of the Labour Party and in spite of the mountain of amendments which were suggested to the Eight Hours. Bill, this Bill nevertheless went through. In this case the Labour Party must retard the passage of the Bill by sympathetic obstruction of all business and not pretend that the Bill can be improved by any amendments.

The Conference of Trade Union Executives must be called on with a view of organising the necessary campaign against the Bill on the following lines:—

(1) The formulation of a workers' counter-offensive policy of increase, of wages, of improved working conditions, and for a fair share for workers in the control of all industries.

(2) The withdrawal of the Bill.

These demands to be secured by the Conference of Executives appointing a national strike committee which will organise a real General Strike for the purpose of securing the acceptance of those demands by the employers and the Government.

The necessary preliminary to all those effective measures which must be adopted if the Bill is to be fought, is the unity of the workers in the localities. The old Battersea Trades and Labour Council has always stood for unity in the locality on the basis of the majority rule of affiliated organisations. It has always strived to preserve unity on the basis of free expression for all working-class organisations in the locality. The sad condition of disunity which exists in the local Labour movement has come in spite of all the efforts of the old Battersea Trades and Labour Council to maintain unity on the above basis. So eager is the old Battersea Trades and Labour Council that the workers in Battersea shall put up a united front against this Bill that it is willing to come to an agreement for a united front against the Bill with the few disaffiliated Trade Union branches who form the new Trades Council.

Are British workers organised to safeguard their honour and freedom or are they to be split amongst themselves in spite against the Communist movement of Russia, China or Britain?

FIGHT AGAINST CAPITALISM.

Already before my return the Battersea Trades Council has made a vigorous appeal to all branches who have formed themselves into the new rival Trades Council to get together for united action against the present formidable crisis. I appeal now to all good workers in my constituency and especially to the Trade Unionists to do their utmost to get over all differences and to get their Branch committees to unite together for common and concerted action against the common foe.

A similar fight will soon be needed on behalf of young working-class women to secure for them the vote at the age of twenty-one, and any internal split within the movement would be fatal to us all.

I, therefore, beseech you all, men and women of Battersea, to help your committees to get over their personal squabbles and to let the working-class mass unite together as one family determined in its fight against capitalism and imperialism.

DEMAND FOR GOLD CURRENCY

SHOULD INDIA HAVE IT?

SIR BASIL'S DETAILED EXAMINATION

MEMORANDUM TO JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE

BOMBAY, June 6.

"In so far therefore as the demand for a gold currency standard is a demand for a full value gold coin in effective circulation, it appears that the only possible answer to the demand is that it is frankly impracticable in the immediate future" is the statement by the Hon. Sir Basil Blackett in a signed memorandum circularised by him to members of the Joint Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill. The memorandum is a detailed examination of the demand for a gold currency from the official view-point.

PUBLIC DEMAND.

It says: The question to which an answer is demanded is the question: Why India should not have a gold currency in circulation either. (1) in the form of gold mohurs minted by the Government and put into circulation at its discretion or (2) in the form of sovereigns and half-sovereigns which would be legal tender though not minted in India or (3) in the form of gold mohurs minted by the Indian mints from gold brought to them by the public.

GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

The answer is given that (1) It would of course be possible to legislate at once for the minting of a gold coin which the Government would be under no obligation for the present to mint in any but the smallest quantities—a few specimens only. This would not however give India a gold currency in circulation and besides requiring an immediate decision on the controversial question whether a gold coin is ultimately desirable, involves a premature choice between the alternatives of a full value and a slightly overvalued coin in favour of the former, thus actually postponing the date at which it may eventually be possible to have gold coin in effective circulation in India.

NO SOVEREIGN, MONETISATION.

"(2) Even though demonetised, sovereigns can of course be freely imported into India and will continue to be so imported but they will not function as currency under the Gold Bullion Standard for the reason that they would in normal circumstances be worth more as bullion than as money and would consequently command a premium over other forms of legal tender. There is, however, a further objection to monetisation of the sovereign under the Gold Bullion Standard. Just as the presence in hoards of a large quantity of silver rupees which are unlimited legal tender and may at any time come back into circulations complicates the task of the Currency Authority in controlling the supply of currency and weakens its effectiveness, so would the presence of large quantities of sovereigns which are legal tender but are not, save in exceptional circumstances, functioning as part of the medium of circulation, impair the power of the Currency Authority and the efficiency of its actions. In fine, the monetisation of the sovereign, while not giving India a gold currency in effective circulation is fraught with many dangers for the working of the Gold Bullion Standard and must inevitably retard the building up of the Gold Reserves and the arrival of the day when India will be in a position, if she so desires, to decide for a Gold Currency in effective circulation.

NO MOHURS ALSO.

Reply to the third alternative namely the issue of gold mohurs minted by the Indian mints from gold brought to them by the Indian public reviews comprehensively the whole question of gold currency, in its theoretical as well as practical aspects.

As is w -re are strong arguments for the view that a gold currency in circulation in any form is a useless extravagance and that the gold bullion standard with no gold coins in circulation in any form is preferable to a gold currency standard. It is not open to question that in the trend of currency development in western countries since the war has for the time being at least, been away from the use of a gold coin in circulation. But this apart, there is one major difficulty in the way of any proposal to give India a full value gold coin in circulation. So long as conditions in India are not radically changed from those which at present exist, a full value gold coin will not in practice remain in circulation for the ordinary purposes of monetary transactions but will inevitably be withdrawn from circulation for the purpose of being melted down or hoarded, that is locked up for indefinite periods as a store of value. For the purposes of hoarding, gold coins might tend to be preferred to gold bullion, but even so, they would not function as currency in circulation. If, therefore, gold coins are to function at all as currency, some solution must be found for this major difficulty.

GOLD DEMAND FOR ORNAMENTS.

The average annual demand for gold for non-monetary purposes in India is not less than 20 to 30 crores of rupees worth and in some years rises to twice the larger figure or even higher. If gold coins are to function as currency at all, they (or their equivalent in gold bullion) must be available in quantities sufficient to meet the maximum demand for gold for non-monetary purposes in all circumstances with a surplus over to supply the gold coins which are to remain in gold circulation. It can hardly be doubted that an attempt to supply gold mohurs in such enormous quantities is not a satisfactory solution of the difficulty above mentioned. The alternative of issuing an overvalued gold mohur is discussed below.

ANXIETY FOR TAX-PAYER.

The only method by which the Currency Authority could reduce this heavy charge upon the taxpayer would be by attempting to keep exchange always up to the gold import point say 1sh 6 3/16d. It could not do this successfully, if at all, without keeping the bank rate always high and rigidly controlling the supply of legal tender money and of credit in a way that would result in continued stringency in the money markets. The cost to the country of such action would at least as serious as the cost to the taxpayers of the alternative. It is not possible to get over this difficulty by relieving the Currency Authority of the obligation, to redeem rupees and notes in gold mohurs. It is sometimes suggested that the difficulty could be avoided by simply opening the mints to the coinage of gold mohurs out of gold brought to them by the public while not putting any obligation upon the Currency Authority to give gold in exchange for legal tender except at the price as proposed in the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank Bill corresponding to the gold export point. Any such attempt would obviously result at once in gold mohurs being permanently at a premium as compared with legal tender with the result that they could not possibly function as currency. On the contrary, it would be obviously necessary to impose on the Currency Authority an obligation to sell gold in exchange for legal tender at par but not only in the form of gold mohurs but also in the form of gold bullion to avoid the absurdity and the cost of continually minting gold into coins to be melted down as soon as they were issued.

THEORETICAL ALTERNATIVE.

There is a theoretical alternative method for surmounting the major difficulty referred to above, namely, the issue of an overvalued gold mohur.

A gold mohur of 165 1|2 grains might well remain in circulation as legal for tender for 20 rupees.

It must however be made clear that a 20 rupee gold mohur of 165 1|2 grains cannot become the standard of value for India. That standard of value would still have to be the national gold rupee of 8.47512 grains. The 20 rupee gold mohur would simply be an additional and possibly a very convenient form of unlimited legal tender. In other words, the standard would be a gold bullion standard and the gold mohur of 165 1|2 grains would still be, to a small extent, a token coin not a full value gold coin, and this solution of the difficulty thought worthy of full consideration does not meet the demand in so far as it is a demand for a full value gold coin.

"IMPRACTICABLE."

In so far therefore as the demand for a gold currency standard is a demand for a full value gold coin in effective circulation, it appears that the only possible answer to the demand is that it is frankly impracticable in the immediate future.

It is not clear how far those who look to a gold currecey as a means to bring gold out of hoards would regard the plan of issuing a 20-rupee gold mohur of 165 1|2 grains as satisfying their condition. As has been shown, such a gold coin might become an effective part of the circulation and once the necessary gold reserves have been built up, a gold currency would be a practicable proposition. If, however, it is upon the ready availability of full value gold coins as currency that the rapid development of the banking and investment habits depends, a larger reserve and a longer delay will be necessary though it will no doubt still be desirable to introduce a full value gold coin as soon as may be.

RETAIN LONDON AND NEW YORK'S GOODWILL.

India has not at present the resources required to make it certain that she could obtain the reserves amply secure against all emorgencies if she embarked on the policy of introducing a gold currency standard without delay and would therefore have to make sure of being able to borrow in England or in the U. S. A. in case of necessity. It is therefore essential to the success of the attempt that she should retain sufficient goodwill in London and New York to make them willing to lend. The enquiries of the Currency Commission unqualified assistance in this matter. But it does not follow that these monetary centres are sacrificing India to their own selfish interests. Their attitude is based on the belief that the extra demand upon the gold stocks of the world which India's action would entail would be such as to cause a tremendous dislocation and that, even if worse consequesences did not esue as many believe, threatening the stability of the gold value of every currency in the world, one result would inevitably be a very fall in gold prices everywhere. India would not escape this fall, and the dislocation would be very severe, particularly for India's industrial enterprises. Whatever differences may have arisen over the question of the 1s. 6d. ratio, it is common ground that India does not want a renewed heavy fall in wholesale prices. India is therefore at least as much interested as London and New York in preventing a catelysmic fall in gold prices. And it is well to remember that if London and New York are convinced that a particular course of action by India will have these results even though their reasoning, may conceivably be mistaken or exaggerated the consequences they fear will probably follow simply because they fear them. It is not therefore a sufficient or complete answer for India to say that the view taken by London and New York is, in India's opinion, an erroneous or exaggerated one.

The extent to which India's adoption of gold currency standard would cause an increased demand upon the world's gold stocks must be a matter of opinion.

GOLD REQUIREMENTS.

With a total circulation of 180 crores of notes and after allowing for 50 crores for the proposed rupee redemption liability, the minimum amount of gold required by the provisions of the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank Bill (Section 28 (2)) is 30 crores at the start, one-fifth of 230 crores or 46 crores after 5 years and one-fourth of 230 crores or 57 1|2 crores at the end of 10 years. It is reasonable to allow for a growth of the circulation amounting to 20 crores in the first five years and 30 crores in the next five. The amount of gold required may then be taken as 250|5—50 crores after five years and 280|4—70 crores after 10 years. The growth of the gold reserve may further be assumed to be taking place at a fairly regular pace throughout the period, say, 4 crores a year. The extra cost of holding these amounts in gold instead of in securities at 4 per cent. is then:—

16 lakhs in the first year.
32 lakhs in the second year.
48 lakhs in the third year.
64 lakhs in the fourth year.
80 lakhs in the fifth year.
96 lakhs in the sixth year.
112 lakhs in the seventh year.
128 lakhs in the eigth year.
144 lakhs in the ninth year.
160 lakhs in the tenth year.

The additional cost thereafter would be 160 lakhs a year plus something extra representing the cost of keeping a minimum of 25 per cent. in gold against further expansions of circulation. The complications caused by the proposed transfer of the note issue to the Reserve Bank may be ignored. They do not affect the argument.

NEED OF SPECIAL STEPS.

It is a matter of guess work to estimate the minimum gold reserves that would be required to be accumulated before it would be safe to inaugurate a gold currency standard with a full value gold coin in circulation. The figure may perhaps be put at a minimum of 125 crores. In order to secure this the Currency Authority would have to borrow outside India and special steps would be necessary to dispose of silver rupees.

The cost of adopting the alternative of an overvalued gold mohur of 165 1|2 grains would of course be less than that of a gold currency standard but more than that of the gold bullion standard. The taxpayer would have to bear the loss of interest on the amount required to provide the gold for such gold coins as remained in circulation. These gold coins would displace an equivalent amount of notes or rupees, but it may be assumed that the deduction in the total liabilities of the Currency Reserve due to reduction of the total circulation would be at the expense not of the gold holding of the reserve but of its holding of securities. The guess at 25 crores. The extra annual cost to the taxpayer then of this alterative as compared with the gold bullion standard may be put at 1 crore for interest plus something under a lakh for the cost of withdrawing worn coin. This is 2.60 crores per annum more than the sterling exchange standard, and 1.60 crores per annum less than the gold currency standard.—Free Press.

NEGLECTED CONSTIPATION MAY RUIN YOUR HEALTH

When bowels fail to act freely and regularly, your system is poisoned by the waste matters that accumulate.
Headaches, sickness, biliousness, digestive trouble, spots and pimples are common symptoms of constipation, which if neglected may become chronic, and permanently ruin your health. That is why you should keep bowels active and stomach clean, and you can accomplish this best by occasionally taking a dose of

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere sell Little Laxaliver Pills at such a moderate price that you can easily afford them. They are packed in sealed boxes to keep them fresh and clean, and full directions for use are given with every bottle. Get a bottle to-day. Take a dose to-night, and see how much stronger, brighter and better you will feel in the morning.

DEWITT'S LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS
Most Pleasant Laxative Liver Pill

Made and packed by Machinery. Never touched by hand. Guaranteed free from Animal Fats and Harmful Drugs.

APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION

INTERESTING CASE IN THANA

(From our Correspondent.)

THANA June 5.

Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S. the sessions judge of Thana delivered judgment on Saturday in a Criminal Appeal filed by one Hussein Haji Jusab against the judgment of Mr. B. V. D. Deo, Resident Magistrate of Kurla, who had found the accused guilty under Section 417 (Cheating) I.P.C. and had sentenced him to 6 months' R. I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 200- only or in default to suffer 3 months' R. I.

ALL OVER A GIRL.

The facts out of which this case arose are as follow:—The complainant one Siddick, a Katchi memon of Bombay had married Halimabai who bore him no children. By his second wife, who is now dead, he had a daughter. As the complainant had several properties in Bombay consisting of houses and shops, he was naturally anxious to have a son and heir to inherit the same. He began to search for a wife and through Marimbai and her son-in-law Bachu he got himself introduced to the accused who ran a tea-shop in Kurla and who had a daughter aged 15. In response to a proposal emanating from the complainant it appears that the accused on December last promised to give his daughter in marriage to him provided the latter paid Rs. 2,000|- as a consideration for the same. On the same evening, the customary "Sharbat" was drunk as an indication that a marriage was arranged. In pursuance of the arrangement, a cheque for Rs. 2,000|- was drawn by the complainant in the name of a third person and was duly cashed in Bombay. Almost immediately, the accused withdrew from the marriage. He was called upon by the Jamat and was asked whether the girl was really fifteen years old. Then, it seems, he averred that she was only eleven. Thereupon, he was called upon by the Jamat to refund the amount together with certain fees. Besides, when the complainant went to the accused's place to ascertain what prospect was there of the marriage coming off he was immediately asked to go away and the whole of the money given to him was in the meanwhile squandered. The Accused in his defence denied that he had any intention of cheating the complainant and that he fradulently induced the complainant to pay him Rs. 2,000|-.

JUDGMENT CONFIRMED.

The learned sessions judge after hearing the arguments of Rao Bahadur B. G. Athavle, counsel for the Accused confirmed the lower court's order and sentence. Mr. M. K. Azad, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the Complainant-Respondent.

GRIEVANCES OF G. I P. WORKERS'

An extraordinary general meeting of the Wadi Bunder Staff Union was held on Sunday 5th inst., under the Presidentship of Mr. S.C. Joshi. The whole staff is disappointed owing to the scanty salaries, they are paid, the more so when they are not getting promotions even for years together. The Wadi Bunder staff has got this grievance for the last several years, but in spite of several representations, reminders and holdings of meetings, the Railway authorities have not seen their way of removing this grievance even partially. Another important point that was discussed in the meeting was the holding of a Conference of all the staff of the whole G.I.P. Administration.

The following resolutions were, then passed:—(1) "The Extra-ordinary meeting of the Wadi Bunder Staff Union most respectfully draws the attention of the authorities to the utterly miserable and helpless state of the staff at Wadi Bunder in the matter of pay and promotion and earnestly requests the authorities to sanction without any delay, substantial revision on the bases of time-scale as existing in all he departments of Government, Local and Imperial." (2) "This meeting is of considered opinion, that it is absolutely necessary to call a Conference of the staff on the whole G.I.P. Railway administration and therefore requests the Secretary, G.I.P. Railway Staff Union to make arrangements of the Conference and inform him, that the Wadi Bunder Staff Union is prepared to help in the matter."

The Students' Welfare Committee of the Calcutta University has approved of two schemes of physical education suited for Indian students and has recommended to different college authorities to make physical education compulsory at least for the first year students.—Free Press.

At the monthly general meeting held on Tuesday evening the Rangoon Corporation accepted the Roads and Buildings Committee's recommendation consequent upon Government's decision to abolish rickshaws altogether by the year, 1931.—A. P.

JAPAN'S WAY OF AVENGING AN INSULT.

A LESSON TO INDIA.

(BY K. S. RAMCHANDRA IYER.)

That those contries which have any real regard for their self-respect will not take any affront lying down however powerful aggressive and even rich the offender may be, can be seen from the fact that Japan has successfully been able to replace all American films with pictures made in Japan itself in all the picture houses in that land of the Rising Sun. The immediate cause for this successful move on the part of Japan to ban all American pictures was the law passed by America three years ago excluding Asiatics from American citizenship.

The natural result of Japan's determination to exclude American pictures as a protest against this unfriendly, inhuman and invidious law was that American picture representatives in Japan found their occupation gone and America lost one of her best clients in a most thriving and leading industry. It may be stated here that the moving picture trade ranks third in America's Key industries. But the American always hustles for business, so the American film representatives turned their attention to the next best thing, that is, to engage exclusively Japanese actors and actresses and build their own studios in Japan itself. What lesson this prompt, effective and aggressive action of Japan conveys to the ordinary mind, we leave our readers to judge. The immediate result however has been that a new source of national wealth was created and a large number of people suddenly became prosperous and a steady and growing industry has come to stay.

NOW LOOK AT THIS PICTURE.

Recently newspapers were full of information that America would not permit any Indian crew working on steamships to land on American soil. Beyond the fact that Government were going to make some representations to that proud country, we do not think that matters have moved very far. Aside from the fact that the principal or its subordinate branch has made some formal protest we ask, what effective action has been taken by us to show our resentment at this audacious and wanton insult levelled at India? Yet, we find that American stuff is slowly but surely penetrating the Indian market and is being freely consumed. Several American insurance companies are invaded the Indian market. They have found a congenial soil and a welcome atmosphere in this country, because some of our leading merchants and millowners have become their patrons and agents. So, that is how we reward insults and yet we cry that we are looked down upon by foreigners. In a matter like this, where the self-respect of a whole nation is concerned, the remedy rests entirely with us to find out the root-cause and apply the cure as ruthlessly as the Japanese have done. Instead, what do we find in this miserable country? Whether our fellow-subjects are treated like human beings or not, whether our youths are banned from this eating-house or that dance hall or not, whether one University is behaving more step motherly to Indian students than another or not, whether we are hounded from place to place as if we are some loathsome disease or not, we carry on our usual avocations in India as if nothing has happened to our self-respect outside. And the tragic part of it all is that we actively or courage and welcome things and institutions of this countries. How long are we going to suffer the sling and arrows of outrageous nations and peoples? "It is in ourselves that we are thus and thus," and it is the height of folly to lay all the blame at the doors of others. The present-day disabilities that we are suffering in and outside the country are to a great extent of your making and the remedy therefore of overcoming them lies entirely in our own hands.

LET US TAKE A LEAD FROM JAPAN.

We have before us the example of how Japan has retaliated this affront of America successfully showing that no nation can treat her so lightly. Has it ever occurred to us that at least in one direction the experiment can be tried in India with success. If a united attempt is earnestly made similar to what Japan has done, there can be no doubt that the results would be astonishing and the effect permanent. Then India's self-respect will not be the sport of foreigners as it is to-day but the world will to forced to recognise that sanctity is attached to it. Human nature as every one knows, is constituted in such a peculiar manner that we play the bully only when the other fellow is weak. When, however, the other fellow shows his teeth and proclaims that he is more than a bully, the aggressor quickly comes to his senses, pats the other fellow on his back, shakes hands and they become good friends and better neighbours thereafter.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. C. H. de V. Moss, on return from leave, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, vice Mr. C. F. Ring reverting.

The following appointments are made with effect from 15th May 1927 vice Mr. R. S. Athavale, retired:—

Mr. Hotchand Chandumal to be First Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Jivaji Raghojirao Savant to be Second Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. J. M. Sladen, I.C.S., is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from 1st July 1927.

Captain F. Seymour Williams, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay with effect from the forenoon of 16th May 1927 vice Captain K. E. Previte vacated.

With effect from 19th January 1927 vice Mr. O. H. T. Dudley, retired:—Mr. A. C. Miller, Educational Inspector, Southern Division, to be Inspector of European Schools, Bombay Presidency.

Dr. (Miss) J. V. Dhurandhar, is appointed Honorary Assistant Surgeon, Cama and Albless Hospitals, for a further period of two years with effect from 1st August 1927.

Dr. S. S. Bilampalli, has been appointed Medical Officer, Central Prison Hospital, Belgaum, with effect from the forenoon of 24th May 1927.

Mr. Shrinivas Satyendra Divatia, Assistant Executive Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Khirtar Tail Division, vice Rao Bahadur C. P. Dodaja, proceeding on leave.

Mr. F. W. Wilson, Executive Electrical Engineer, is granted, leave on average pay for four months combined with leave on half average pay for three months, with effect from the 2nd July 1927, or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. R. G. Higham, Assistant Electrical Engineer, to act as Executive Electrical Engineer, vice Mr. Wilson proceeding on leave, in addition to his own duties.

Colonel Gaskell, Officer Commanding, Ahmedabad Cantonment, and Dr. C. R. Ryall, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, to be visitors to the Ahmedabad Central Prison.

The Governor-in-Council has appointed Mr. T. G. Russel to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay with effect from the 27th May 1927 vice Mr. D. A. Fenton, resigned.

Mr. F. O. J. Roose, Electrical Engineer to Government, to be a Member of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, vice Mr. H. P. Gibbs, resigned.

BARODA PRAJA MANDAL.

APPEAL TO DEWAN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I request, through your esteemed paper, His Excellency the Dewan Saheb, Baroda State, immediately to pass a circular permitting the State Servants, who are "Praja" first and servants afterwards, to attend as visitors, the coming Sessions of the Baroda Praja Mandal to be held at Petlad on 10th and 11th instant, and prove true to his own words as well as to those of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb on several occasions on public platforms.

"Not charity but co-operation is the crying need of the hour." (Maharaja Saheb).

CHHOTALAL N. SHROFF,
President, Reception Committee.
Petlad, June 4.

DACOITS CATCH TARTARS

NOTORIOUS CRIMINAL ARRESTED

ALLAHABAD, June 8.

The report of a remarkable successful capture of dacoits by villagers is published here. The incident took place in the police circle Sikandra in Cawnpore District on the night of 20th May. An armed gang attacked the house of Pandit Manohar Lal, Zemindar. The Pandit who was then away soon afterwards collected 40 or 50 villagers and went to the scene of occurrence where the dacoits were still searching for property, robbing women of their jewellery and torturing them. A fight ensued and the villagers succeeded in arresting three dacoits armed with guns. The remainder escaped but three more were arrested later. Among the six is Radhakishen Kanjor, the notorious criminal of Datia and Jalaun.—A. P.

The Government of Bengal have decided to make an annual grant of Rs. 12,000 to the Calcutta University for the appointment of professor of Islamic studies and culture in post graduate department of the University. A provision for Rs. 8,000 has been made in the current year's budget and the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate have accepted the offer.—Free Press.

Amulyacharan Mukerjee, a State prisoner, who was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment for violating a Government order, has been transferred from the Alipore Central Jail to Midnapur Central Jail. It is stated he is suffering from chronic dispepsia.—Free Press.

BANA KANTHA AGENCY POLICE

THEIR ACTIVITIES APPRECIATED

(From a Correspondent.)

DEESA, June 6.

In the year 1920, six Koli residents of Kotarwada, a village situated in the late Palanpur Agency, (now called Banas Kantha Agency), which is so notoriously known as the place of shelter for criminals and bad characters, were charged with the most despicable and heinous crime of murder, committed in Thara Jagir; and the sentence of the extreme penalty of law of hanging one by the neck was passed on five of them by the then Agency Sessions Court; and the sixth one was sentenced to be transported for life. They were imprisoned in Palanpur Agency Jail, and were so plucky and skilful, as to manage to gain over in a few days five other convicts of this jail, and to effect the escape of them all by breaking the iron bars of their cells and scaling over the walls of the jail.

POLICE VS. MIRKHAN.

The then officers of the Agency Police did their level best to trace and capture them, but all their efforts in this direction proved of no avail—because immediately after being free they (eleven in all) travelled during nights to the far off and distant villages, where the notorious dacoit Mirkhan and his gang were known to be encamping and moving about. The addition of these eleven ex-convicts made Mirkhan's gang very strong; and therefore they at once began to make depredations in the Palanpur Agency villages, but chiefly in the adjoining Baroda State villages, because Mirkhan had great grudge against the Baroda State, which is said to have done Mirkhan a great injustice in some land dispute. As the result of these depredations in the Palanpur Agency and Baroda State villages, H. H. the Gaekwar's Police under their Police Suba co-operated with the Palanpur Agency Police, and both together were able to successfully manage to drive dacoit Mirkhan and his gang away into Jodhpur Territory, where Mirkhan was captured alive and hanged at last, on a trial by the Barpda State authorities. The several encounters between Mirkhan and his gang on one side, and the Palanpur Agency and the Baroda State Police on the other, had gone a great way to thin the gang of Mirkhan, and those that survived had to run away to distant places after the capture and loss of their Captain Mirkhan. The Palanpur Agency Police Officers were all along on the lookout for the surviving murderers and the dacoits, but unfortunately did not succeed to trace and capture them.

Owing to administrative changes, however, a Deputy Superintendent of Police from the Bombay Presidency was posted some time ago at the head of the late Palanpur Agency Police; and soon after getting experience of this God-forsaken district, and its cunning people, and their nefarious practices, he began in right earnest to trace the culprits. As luck would have it, he succeeded to get the clue of one of them and managed to arrest him in the sandy tracts of Mirpurkhas District in Sind. His name is Koli Nanji Padkhan, and he is now undergoing trial and it is hoped that he will soon have his deserts.

In this connection, it must be stated that the British Government have offered a reward of Rs. 500 for the capture of these dacoits; and the Banas Kantha Agency Police in all fairness is to be congratulated on their plucky success and praiseworthy achievements to detect and capture with great ado one of them after a long lapse of time.

Another instance of the vigilant activities of the Banas Kantha Agency Police may be noticed in the fact of their having arrested recently another murderer, (an inhabitant of Jodhpur State), who had murdered his brother-in-law some time ago, in that Territory, and had absconded from there for a long time past.

THE RESERVE BANK BILL

SELECT COMMITTEE DECISION QUITE SOUND, SAYS "HINDU."

MADRAS, June 9.

"Hindu" after reviewing in a three column leader the proceedings of the Joint Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill says the management of the Currency and Credit of the country should be placed in the hands of an independent body which can be relied upon to act in the interests of the people and not in the interests of any particular vested interests, alien or Indian. "Viewed from this stand-point," the paper proceeds, "it cannot be said that a private shareholders Bank, whose capital would be over-subscribed by a few important financial interests and in which the Imperial Bank is to have holding of three-tenths of shares can be a proper basis for constituting a Board for controlling the currency and credit of the country. The decision of the Select Committee on this matter is eminently sound and the paper hopes that both Government and the Secretary of State will realise the unanimity of Indian opinion and will accept the decision as the proper basis for building up an institution, which Sir Basil believed to be fraught with so much potential good for the country.—Free Press.

The Imperial records which are kept in Calcutta ever since the advent of the East India Company are being removed to the new capital at Delhi.—Free Press.

The Dharwar District Local Board, at its general meeting, passed a resolution tha the franchise should be extended to all those that pay Rs. 12 a year instead of Rs. 32 as at present.—Free Press.

HENDREN'S FAULTLESS INNING OF 128.

TALL SCORES IN COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

LONDON, June 8.

The following are the closing scores in the county matches which began to-day:

ESSEX versus MIDDLESEX: at Leyton.—Middlesex 318 for 8 (Lee 58, Hendren 128, not out).

LEICESTERSHIRE versus SURREY: at Leicester.—Leicester 161 (Geary 4 for 45 Fender 4 for 46). Surrey 90 for 4.

LANCASHIRE versus SUSSEX: at Manchester.—Lancashire 251, (Wensley 4 for 47). Sussex 37 for 0.

WARWICKSHIRE versus YORKSHIRE: at Birmingham.—Yorkshire 282 for 6 (Kilner 67, Robinson 50 not out).

GLOUCESTERSHIRE versus NOTTS: at Bristol.—Gloucester 289, (Smith 64, Sinfield 57). Notts 33 for 0.

SOMERSET versus DERBYSHIRE: at Taunton.—Somerset 135, (Lee 6 for 34). Derby 133 for 3, (Jackson 81 not out).

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE versus KENT: at Northampton.—Northamptonshire 125 (Freeman 5 for 28). Kent 155 for 7, (Woolley 57).

WORCESTERSHIRE versus NEW ZEALAND: at Worcester.—New Zealanders 276 (Lowry 74 Daere 82, Tarbox 6 for 88). Worcester 78 for 3.

Leicestershire made good recovery, after losing half their side for 62 runs. They haw 8 wickets down for 86, but Sidwell and Bale added 66 in hour for the 9th wicket. Surrey too started badly losing 4 wickets for 46, but Jardine and Ducat, who made 20 and 22 respectively stopped the rot. Kilner was at the wicket for three hours, for his 67 runs, which included only one hit to the boundary. Hammond was handicapped by a black eye, sustained at Taunton and only made 29. Woolley gave a chance at 33, and was in all batting for 90 minutes. Hendren gave a faultless display lasting 3 hours, taking an hour and half to reach his 50. His chief hits were 7 fours. Green was the top scorer for Lancashire, and contributed sparkling 42. Jackson was batting for an hour and 50 min. Seven Somerset players made only 28 between them. White, Case and Greswell made 33, 29 and 20, respectively.—Reuter's Special.

CALCUTTA VAKIL MURDER CASE

MAGISTRATE DISMISSES PLEA OF INSANITY

CALCUTTA, June 9.

The preliminary inquiry into the case in which Gnanendranath Kundu was sent up on a charge of murdering Mr. Paresh Chandra Sen, a vakil of the High Court, commenced to-day before the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Jorabagan. At the outset the Defence Vakil submitted a petition stating the accused was of unsound mind and was incapable of making his defence and prayed the accused might be placed under medical examination.

The Public prosecutor objected stating the accused had confessed his guilt before the police and public. On being asked by the Magistrate the accused gave his name and address, but said he did not know why he was arrested.

After some discussion the police sergeant examined the accused at the request of the court and stated the accused was able to answer his questions and could follow the proceedings of the court. The Magistrate rejected the petition holding the accused was not of unsound mind. Evidence was then gone into.—Free Press.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The young Muslim girl who was abducted by six mussalmans from a festive party, carried from place to place and left in a jungle after she was criminally assaulted was rescued by some Santhals who were attracted by her cries. The police are making inquiries.—Free Press.

With the reduction of taxi-fares to eight annas per mile, the "ticca gharri" business in Calcutta has been badly hit and is nearly threatened with death. During the last six months no less than 200 "ticca gharries" have disappeared from Calcutta and 100 styling first-class have converted to second-class.—Free Press.

The students of Delhi University have lodged a protest against the ban of Indian students in Edinburgh.—Free Press.

ENGLISH GIRL FALLS IN LOVE WITH AN EMIR

LONDON, June 9.

Jerusalem.—The real story of Sheik comes from Damascus where Emir Shalan, one of most powerful and most noted Bedouin Chiefs, met an English girl guide, fell in love with her on sight and offered to marry her and make her the Queen of the desert. The lady consented but the British Consul thought that the Emir had kidnapped the girl and secured her return to Damascus. The lover accompanied her. The girl declared that she had married the Sheik because she loved him upon which the couple were permitted to return unmolested to desert.—Reuter.

HINDU-MUSLIM ARBITRATION BOARD

MEASURES FOR PEACEFUL ID-CELEBRATIONS

DELHI, June 9.

The Hindu-Moslem Conciliatory and Arbitration Board met last evening, at the residence of Hakim Ajmal Khan. The proceedings were in camera, but it is understood that a full and frank exchange of views between the representatives of the two communities took place. The Board discussed at length the question of Hindu-Muslim unity in general, and the peaceful celebration of Id in Delhi in particular. Besides adopting two resolutions, the Board formed itself into three sub-committees of two Hindus and two Muslims each to visit the Hindu and Muslim residents of Pahari Dheraj Gali Batashan and Hazu Kazi (three disputed routes) with a view to arriving at some amicable settlement in the matter of leading of the sacrificial cattle to the slaughter house. These sub-committees have already started work. Two resolutions passed related to the condemnation of the previous riots in the country and called upon members of both communities to maintain law and order and abstain from taking the law in their own hands. If any one participated in communal disturbances his co-religionists should neither help him legally nor financially. The Board appealed to influential men in every street to keep under control mischievous characters and not to allow provocative speeches and sale of literature likely to incite communal feeling.—A.P.

CHOLERA RAGING STRONG

ALARMING ATTACK IN SANGLI

BELGAUM, June 9.

The cholera epidemic in the Deccan Native States especially in Miraj Senior Jamkhandi and Mudhol is still raging. In Sangli the number of attacks last week rose to an alarming extent, but the condition in other States was somewhat easier. In the Karnatak too, it was equally serious last week and the major portion of the affected area was in Belgaum District, the number of attacks there being 64 per cent. of those of the whole division. The epidemic is very severe in Chikodi. The condition in Dharwar shows no improvement. Bijapur shows a fast decline, thouh Bagewadi continues to be affected.—A. P.

LOCK-OUT IN S. I. RAILWA

DISPUTE REGARDING PRIVILEGE LEAVE

MADRAS, June 9.

The Agent of the South Indin Railway declared a look-out in the Wagon Shop at Golden Rock to-day as all labourers stayed away in a body yesterday to attend a funeral.

The men waited on the Agent this morning when the Agent insisted the men should obey the rule permitting only ten per cent to attend funerals. Otherwise, he said he would punish them.

The men urged that absence should be counted in the three days' privilege leave granted in award by the Labour Commissioner.

The Agent replied absence by large groups of men did not come under that clause.—Free Press.

PURGING CONGRESS OF UNDESIRABLES

MR. CHETTY ON THE WAR-PATH

MADRAS, June 9.

Lively scenes again characterised the meeting held in Gokhale Hall this evening when Mr. Shunmukham Chetty spoke on the present situation. When the speaker was critiicising Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar as a communalist there was a huge uproar and one or two hecklers were allowed by the President. Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu to come to the dais. Some of the Justiceites tried to lay rough hands but through the exertions of the President and others quiet was restored and the meeting continued without further interruptions.

JOINT ELECTORATES.

Mr. Chetty first took up the joint electorates and said it was only the beginning of the solution of a problem and even for that beginning credit was due to Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Motilal Nehru. He said the new proposal entailed certain difficulties on which he wanted his countrymen to think vigorously. For instance the reservation of seats meant grouping together the present unweildy electorates. Madras had now fourteen non-Muslim and four Muslim seats in the Assembly. If there was to be joint electorate and reservation of seats, the whole of Madras will be made four constituencies. Again there would be the difficulty of one constituency returning candidates belonging to opposite political faiths and on critical questions only one member would be representing the wishes of the constituency while the other would only be misrepresenting it. But these were details which had to be worked out after careful thought.

ATTACK ON MR. IYENGAR.

Mr. Chetty next referred to the conduct of the Madras swarajists and repeated his challenge to the Congress President. He said Mr. Iyengar had simply denied his charge. He substantiated his charge saying that he had it from the mouth of a member of the Independent Party himself that he was begged and implored by Mr. Iyengar to join the Independent Party. He asked if that was not having a hand in creating that Party.

Refuting the charge of communalism, Mr. Chetty said it was Mr. Iyenfar's communalism that had aroused the communal spirit in them. For six seats in the Assembly for Tamil Nadu, five Iyengar candidates had been put up, and even against himself attempt was made to put up an Iyengar.

At this there was a huge uproar and order was restored only after some time.

Mr. Chetty continuing said, Mr. Iyengar had brought discredit and ridicule to the great national institution and for himself. He proposed the task of purging the Congress of these undesirables.

Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu in his concluding speech said the non-Brahmins had committed a mistake by not joining the Congress. He then narrated instances where the non-Brahmin nationalists like himself had put faith in leaders like Rajagopalachari and Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar only to be disillusioned in course of time. He closed with an appeal to all non-Brahmins to come into the Congress and by taking their due share in the struggle remove the bad name which has come to be attached to them in North India, thanks to the propaganda of Brahmin leaders.—Free Press.

The Pabna police have traced says a Dinajpore message the Brahmin boy who was reported to have been enticed away by a moulvi for conversion to Islam in Muslim clothes. The moulvi is absconding.—Free Press.

A little Icilma Cream before and a little after the game will keep your complexion from harm.

The Cream of the Court

Before playing tennis, remember to protect the face, arms and neck by rubbing in a little Icilma. Light and evanescent as a snowflake, it interposes an invisible protective layer between the skin and the scorching sun, and prevents the dust of the court from working its way into the pores. After the game, a little gentle massage with the finger-tips dipped in Icilma brings the tissues into perfect condition.

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SHORTEST WAY TO SWARAJ

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

The "Bombay Chronicle" will give a prize of Rs. 100 to the writer of the best essay on the "Shortest Way to Swaraj."

The competition is open only to boys and girls of twenty and under. The essay, which must consist of not more than 2,000 words, must be submitted on or before 15th June and must be accompanied by 20 "Swaraj Competition" coupons cut out from "The Chronicle" and a declaration as regards the age of the competitor. The coupons will be published in "The Chronicle" daily from 6th instant to 10th June. The envelope containing the essay should be superscribed "Swaraj Competition" and addressed to the Editor of "The Chronicle".

A consolation prize of Rs. 50 will also be awarded.

ONE OF LIFE'S LITTLE IRONIES

"DITCHER" ON TARIFF BOARD REPORT

CALCUTTA, June 9.

"And yet another sacrifice to foreign interests which it is dangerous for the Conservative party to offend. Government of India had turned down the proposal of protection for Indian cotton manufacturing industry although it was recommended by the Textile Tariff Board. All relief they offered is a remission of Customs duties on Textile machinery and mill store and dyes, starches etc. Lancashire has conquered and so has Japan. I wonder if the agitation caused by anticipation by "Capital" of the Tariff Board Report had anything to do with this Bureaucratic non-possimus. It would be one of life's little ironies if that were so", says Ditcher in "Capital".—Free Press.

NO QUESTIONNAIRE ISSUED

"STATESMAN'S" STATEMENT CONTRADICTED

ALLAHABAD, June 9.

The "Pioneer" is authoritatively informed that no questionnaire of the nature mentioned by the "Statesman" in connection with the Civil Servants and the future inquiry into Reforms has been issued to the members of the Public Services.—Free Press.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Dr. Mujumdar who has just been appointed Health Officer, of the Calcutta Corporation is the first Indian to be given that appointment.—A. P.

Rai Sahib Lala Nathuram, Chief Police Officer, Nabha, has come to Lahore to work as Magistrate First-class in place of Mr. Abdul Rahim, who will relieve Mian Mahomed Yusuf, who retires on June 12.—Free Press.

The Cocanada Municipal Council, at its special meeting, held on Wednesday night resolved to vote an address of welcome to Mr. G. G. Horniman on the occasion of his visit to Cocanada.

NO PROHIBITION OF MUSIC.

(Continued from page 7).

which may result in the breach of the peace and rioting.

The Board requests the Muslims to pass the sacrificial cow through the disputed routes as early in the morning as possible and the time to open the shops has been so arranged as to give no occasion for any sight offending religious susceptibilities of the Hindus.

The Board decided to form subsidiary Arbitration Boards at various centres in the City.—Free Press.

BRINGING OUT MILITARY GUARD

DELHI, June 9.

The Ganga Dashaharaha festival passed off peacefully to-day in Delhi. Special police were posted throughout the city and machine guns were in evidence at danger zones.

Special military guard will be brought out into the city from to-day as a special precaution against any untoward incident in connection with the Bakr-Id.—Free Press.

HINDUS PERTURBED

DEPUTATION WAITS ON VICEROY

DELHI, June 9.

It is understood that the Hindus of Gali Batashawali,, who waited on the Deputy Commissioner, yesterday and urged him to cancel the passage of sacrificial cow through their locality, have vacated the whole locality and shifted to other part of the city, as the Deputy Commissioner would not vouchsafe them any assurance.

In consequence certain prominent Hindus it is understood have proceeded to Simla to wait on the Viceroy.

Military has been requisitioned from Lahore and it is understood that battalions will arrive in Delhi to-day.—Free Press.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS FOR BAKR-ID

LAHORE, June 9.

The authorities here are taking the fullest precautions, and elaborate arrangements have been made for the peaceful celebration of Bakr-Id. On Saturday, the Magistrate will begin their patrols early in the morning and will continue till 10-30 a.m. The Honorary Magistrates will be on duty at various Mohallas at prayer time. Stipendiary Magistrates will be posted at all mosques in the city. Non-officials and Municipal Commissioners will be detailed within their spheres of influence. Mr. Phailbus, the City Magistrate will be in charge of the city arrangements and will be posted at Rangmahal throughout the day. All Magistrates and non-officials will be in constant touch with him and also with Mr. Nandlal Manchanda, the Additional District Magistrate. At the City Kotwali, a full company of Baluchis will be in readiness. Two armoured cars will be on duty, and will patrol the streets, if considered desirable.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS

LONDON, June 9.

Bukharest.—The King is in a most critical condition and his death is expected in a few days.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 9.

Tokio.—Japan has decided to protest to the Soviet Ambassador against the seizure off Kamchatka of a Japanese fishing vessel, the Captain of which was shot and was seriously injured. The vessel was not operating within the three-mile limit but the Soviet authorities contend that the Russian terrtorial waters extend to twelve miles from the coast.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 9.

Moscow.—From 3 this afternoon until late in the evening processions, officially estimated at several hundreds of thousands, passed by Foreign Affairs Commissariat demonstrating protest against the murder of Voikov. The Polish Legation in Vorovsky Street is strongly guarded. There were demonstrations to-day in the other cities, where resolutions were passed emphasising close connection between the murder of Voikov and anti-Soviet policy of Britain.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 9.

According to newspapers Carr will again pilot, the forthcoming fresh attempt at non-stop flight to India but it is improbable that Gillman will be the navigator as his services are required in England for other purposes. Experts are said to be optimistic of success of beating the record of 3,905 miles and even reaching Calcutta by nonstop flight. If weather is favourable it is intended to start the flight on the morning of 14th June. The failure of the last flight is attributed to airlock in petrol supply.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 9.

Peking.—The French military force at Tientsin is being reinforced to the extent of a battalion. A detachment has been despatched to Peking.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 9.

Berlin.—According to a message from Warsaw, the Polish Government's reply to the Soviet note with regard to the murder of Voikov is couched in conciliatory terms. It disclaims responsibility for the merder and points out that Voikov had repeatedly refused police protection. The reply agrees to the Russian demand that a representative of Russian Legation shall attend the trial of the murderer but only as representing the widow to whom the Polish Government is prepared to pay compensation.—Reuter.

JAMSHEDPUR, June 9.

Sentences of death and transportation for life were passed yesterday on Siddique and Rajaram respectively in what is known as the Jamshedpur murder trial by the Sessions Judge, Manbhum, the third accused Narain getting acquittal. The facts are that early in March, a headless body of a Hindu was discovered on lake bank. The head was discovered later by the police. The deceased was identified as one Jhagar Gonda of millwright Department. On arrest the second accused made a clean breast of the affair, which was that all the accused were on love intrigue with the deceased's wife. They had lured the victim to a lonely spot on plea of compromise and committed the ghastly deed.

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Some Beauty Secrets

By MIMOSA

My advice to smart women who demand the very best results is to leave most toilet preparations alone. When facial applications are necessary, get only the pure ingredients just as they come to the chemist himself. I will tell you in this column from time to time just what to get and just how to use it. Do not be persuaded into buying some cheap toilet preparation instead. Any chemist can supply you with genuine original concentrated ingredients, if he will, and I know personally that most firms make a speciality of selling original packages of all kinds of pure ingredients neat, both direct and by post. I can point out to you, however, many useful hints, which involve no expense at all.

"How To Shampoo."—Try pure stallax. I think you could get as small a quantity as two or three ounces. A remarkably good shampoo is made by dissolving a teaspoonful of stallax in a cup of hot water. This cleanses the scalp well, and makes the hair very soft, glossy and wavy.

"Run Down."—If you cannot sleep well, nerves just a trifle unsettled, remember the body is like a piano and needs to be kept tuned up to concert pitch. The ideal body tuner is Iron-Ox Tiny Tonic Tablets. They strengthen and invigorate the whole system and give instant relief from that "tired out," "done up" feeling.

"Rejuvenating The Skin."—You should not be discouraged because the face bleach you are using isn't effective; at certain seasons of the year all skins are more or less discoloured or freckled, and a face bleach is hardly adequate. A substance which I highly recommend is Mercolized Wax. It is a creamy product with wonderful absorptive properties, and in about ten days, if applied nightly, you will find that the old skin has almost imperceptibly entirely flaked off and the fresh skin underneath is apparent. This method is harmless, and the results achieved are most beneficial to one's looks and to the skin itself. About an ounce will do.

"Eyebrows and Lashes."—Have you tried brushing your eyebrows with a small soft brush? An excellent plan is to apply mennaline to stimulate the growth of the eyebrows and lashes as well. Get only an ounce. It can be applied with the finger-tip. I think you will find that your brows and lashes will soon become more luxuriant after such treatment.

"Annoying Perspiration."—For the offensive perspiration odour you complain of I would by all means use a little white precol; applied to the affected surface with the finger-tips, it will instantly stop the trouble.

"Stimulating Hair Growth."—You should follow the instructions given in this article, and in addition make up a good hair tonic. Take an ounce of boramum and mix it with a quarter pint of bay rum; rub into the scalp occasionally. It stimulates the growth of hair and prevents dandruff. You will soon see marked improvement in the general condition of your hair.

"A Graceful Figure."—Clynol Berries will do for you what they have done for hundreds of others like you. Quickly, easily, and with absolute safety you can remove all traces of fat without exercises, starvation diet, or the weakening effects of fat reducing baths. Three or four Clynol Berries taken daily, one after each meal, will, in a few short weeks, reduce your figure to its original graceful proportions. The chemist either keeps or can easily procure them.

"Removing Unsightly Hair."—Powdered phemirol is the most practical thing with which to remove the superfluous hair. Apply it directly to the surface affected, and the hair will wilt so that it can be rubbed off in two or three minutes, leaving no trace. An ounce will last quite a long time.

"Avoiding Rouge."—Yes, I agree with you that rouge is easily detected, but because of that you need not be without colour. It seems essential in a few cases like yours. There is a powder, very little known to the public, called collaudum, which blends so remarkably with the skin that its use cannot be detected. Of course, some skins require very little colour, and you must be careful to know your style.

"A Soap Hint."—Pilenta is a very good complexion soap that has been recommended to me by many who find its use delightful. It has a very soothing effect on the skin, and at the same time it is a good cleanser. I have not found as good a one, as yet.

"Improving the Lips."—A poor circulation is usually the cause of that blue, bloodless appearance of the lips you complain of, and for troubles of that kind you should consult your physician. But why let an old-fashioned prejudice keep you from seeking a harmless artificial aid temporarily? A soft stick of prolactum applied to the lips gives a beautiful and perfectly natural colour and prevents dryness.

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IRISH ELECTIONS.

DE VALERA'S PARTY

A BIG FIGHT ANTICIPATED

With the adjournment of the Dail yesterday to May 20, when it meets again for the disposal of formal business, the present Free State Government practically comes to an end. The actual dissolution will probably take place on May 23, and the election in the second week of June.

The campaign has been in full swing for some time, and efforts to secure understandings between the different parties have failed. It now seems certain that seven different parties will nominate candidates, and these, with the Independents of various shades of opinion, will make a total nomination of about 400 for the 153 seats, writes the London Correspondent of "The Observer."

The Government Party will nominate up to 120 candidates, while Fianna Fail, the Republican Party, led by De Valera, will nominate about 100. These are the only parties nominating sufficient candidates to secure them a complete majority over all other parties in the new Dail, so it may be taken that the coming election will be a trial of the strength of these two groups.

Of the minor parties the Labour Executive has already ratified the selection of 44 candidates and will probably put forward about 50. The new National Party, of which Captain William Redmond, a son of the former leader of the Irish Party in the House of Commons, is head, will nominate between 30 and 40, the Farmers' Party about 30, and small groups like the one to which Mr. Padraig O'Maille, the Deputy Speaker, and Professor Magennis belong, about 10 each.

In the existing Dail, the Ministerial party numbers 61 the abstaining Republicans 46, Farmers and Labours 15 each, the O'Maille Party 4, and the other members are unattached.

THE OPPOSING PARTIES.

The coming election is certain to be a very lively, as well as a very close one. The present Government bases its claim for re-election on its record of legislation during the last four years, but certain Acts passed recently have tended somewhat to split their supporters. Their most serious contestants are the De Valeraites, but it is felt that this party will lose a large number of adherents because of the policy that its members will not enter the Dail unless the Oath of Allegiance to King George is abolished. Business men who have a stake in the country and whose politics lean to the Republican side will, of course, throw in their lot with the Government rather than with the Republicans, who will not sit in the Dail until the oath is done away with.

Captain Redmond's Party say that they are certain to secure many additional seats, while Labour and Farmers also are confident of increasing the strength of the new Dail.

With so many parties and so many conflicting interests it is impossible at the moment to forecast what the result is likely to be. Experienced politicans who are in close touch with the trend of events rather lean to the idea that no party will obtain a majority over all others, but Ministers at different meetings have declared that they will not participate in a Coalition Government. Events between now and the election, of course, may change, but at the moment it appears not impossible that no party may secure a complete majority. The Government Party organisers throughout the country, however, are confident that their candidates will be returned with a bigger majorty than they have at present, and it is likely that the result of the election will prove that they have sized up public opinion pretty accurately.

MR. BLYTHE'S FIGHT.

Many interesting contests are promised. Mr. Ernest Blythe, the Minister for Finance, will have a stiff fight to retain his seat in Monaghan, where he is opposed by Mr. Jeremiah McVeagh, an ex-member of the Irish Party in the Imperial Parliament, and a local Unionist, who will take from the sitting member many votes that would otherwise go to Mr. Blythe. Mr. De Valera, and the extreme Republicans, led by Miss Mary MacSwiney, will also nominate candidates.

Mr. T. O'Donnell, another ex-member of the Irish Parliamentary Party, is seeking election in Clare, and is certain of a big following. Another of Captain Redmond's nominees in Galway. Mr. William Duffy, also a member of the old Irish Nationalist Party, appears certain of election, but as the contest will be fought on the proportional representation system it is impossible to predict at what party's loss these candidates will be returned.

An interesting function took place on Sunday in Calcutta when Fraulein Gertrude Klohe, German daughter of a Czecho-Slovakia trader was maried to Mr. Lakshinara in Khanna, a merchant according to Hindu rites after Shuddhi ceremony. Mr. Padamraj Jain, Secretary, Hindu Mahasabha and others participated. Fraulein Klohe has taken the Indian name of Tilok Kumari Devi.—Free Press.

A cablegram has been received from Rangoon, reporting that the production of crude oil by the British Burma Petroleum Company and the Rangoon Oil Company for the month of May amounted to 44,226 barrels.—A. P.

MONEY FOR SMALL LUGGAGE

D. O. ORDER TO INCREASE EARNINGS

Mr. J. G. Nensey of The Passenger and Traffic Relief Association writes under date 4th June:—

The Suburban passengers are much harassed on G.I.P. Railway by Travelling Ticket Inspectors. Passengers' are asked to pay for their small luggage, including a looking-glass, Watch, 4 dozen mangoes, one dozen umbrellas, vegetable, corn, ghee, etc., even if it is below 15 seers. I am travelling on G.I.P. Railway since 1900, but never found such daylight looting system nor I have heard of any such system either on B.B. and C.I. Railway or any other Railway in India. This new system to collect money from passengers rightly or wrongly is in practice since it has became State management. It is alleged, poor Travelling Ticket Inspectors are, sometimes forced by the Railway officials to collect moneys even illegally by harassing poor illiterate passengers as they have to collect certain amount of money per day, otherwide they are fined or dismissed or reduced?

D. O. ORDER.

The D. O. Order from District Traffic Manager addressed to Chief Traffic Inspector will speak for itself, it is as under:—

"I have before me a statement of the monthly collections of the above named since July 1926, from which it is observed that the same are not only poor in comparison with the amount earned by other Travelling Inspectors, but it is seen he has made no effort to bring his earnings into line with the others, and since he has had exactly the same programme as other, his neglect proves either want of interest in his work or that he is wanting in his abilities for which he is reduced to Rs. 5/- per month from 1-2-27 till further orders which please note, and notify. If this punishment still has no effect and the poor collections are continued, he will be reduced to the grade of a Ticket Collector. Make him to understand this and send me his acknowledment to this final warning.—"

I may inform the public that it is their right to carry household eatables and other articles for domestic use up to 15 seers free of charge, and if Travelling Ticket Inspectors ask you to pay for it, please refuse it and the undersigned may be informed with full particulars. I draw the attention of Mr. T. Russell, new Agent, G.I.P. Railway, to inquire into this matter and he should order to withdraw such D.O. orders given to Travelling Ticket Inspectors. Will some members of the Local Advisory Committee bring this matter before the Committee for explanation from District Traffic Manager. If Travelling Ticket Inspectors ask the passengers "Pay money please" the reply should be "No money please".

JOURNALISTS ENTERTAINED AT GUJARATI TYPE FOUNDRY.

There was a very pleasant function at the Gujarati Type Foundry on Saturday the 4th instant at 5-30 p.m. when Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyegar of "Swadesh Mitram," Madras and Mr. N. C. Kalkar, Editor of "Kesari," Poona, were invited to tea by the proprietor, Mr. Chhaganlal T. Modi. A small distinguished gathering of the printers and journalists was also present. The guests were taken round the foundry and were shown the various processes in the manufacture of types. They were highly pleased at the progress of the institution during the last 27 years and especially they were glad to note that Mr. M. C. Modi paid greater attention to the art and development of typography rather than to mere profit from the institution.

There was also a general discussion at the meeting about the efforts that are made to improve the Devnagari and Gujarati scripts and Mr. N. C. Kelkar greatly appreciated the support that was assured by Mr. M. C. Modi in the work undertaken by him at the behest of the Marathi Literary Conference.

The gathering dispersed late in the evening after taking light refreshment.

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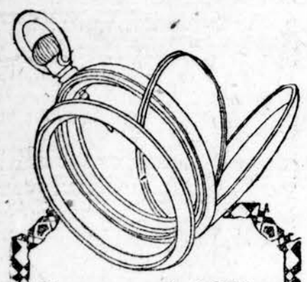

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